<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>著者</th>
<th>柳田 基連</th>
<th>柳田基連</th>
<th>みんぱくリポジトリ</th>
<th>国立民族学博物館情報リポジトリ</th>
<th>National Museum of Ethnology Repository</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>題名</td>
<td>みんぱくリポジトリ</td>
<td>国立民族学博物館情報リポジトリ</td>
<td>National Museum of Ethnology Repository</td>
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<tr>
<td>作者</td>
<td>柳田 基連</td>
<td>柳田基連</td>
<td>みんぱくリポジトリ</td>
<td>国立民族学博物館情報リポジトリ</td>
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<td>日時</td>
<td>2001-03-28</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A Sketch of Rongpo Grammar*

Suhnu Ram Sharma  
Deccan College  
Pune

1.0 Introduction

Our data were collected mainly from the Marcha dialect, since the linguistic differences between Marcha and Tolcha are just at the phonetic level and the Tolcha speakers are numerically very few.

2.0 Rongpo Phonology

2.1 Vowel Phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FRONT</th>
<th>CENTRAL</th>
<th>BACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHER MID</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER MID</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td>ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td></td>
<td>aː</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.1 General features of vowels

I agree with Zoller (1983) that length is phonemic in three vowels, viz., /i u a/, and the vowels /e ə o ø/ are inherently long. But we also found that length in the second set of vowels is at least phonetically significant. It is interesting to note that this is lexically conditioned. Most of the adjectival roots and verbal roots have lengthened allophones. Moreover, the length contrasts are typically found in medial position. It is possible that the contrast is a matter of stress rather than length in the case of adjectives, but this possibility has not been fully investigated yet.

No length contrasts are available finally but vowels in final position are relatively longer than their counterpart allophones. It may be speculated that the length contrast is the result of Indo-Aryan contact.

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* I am grateful to the editors for their comments on an earlier draft of this paper. I would also like to thank my informants, Shri Awtär Singh Martolia (age 48), and his family members, Chinka Village and Post, Chamoli District. The author alone is responsible for errors and gaps if any.
2.1.2 Initial vowels

/a/

/ʔaːR/ 'if' /ʔaː!/ 'potato'
/ʔonDa/ 'egg' /ʔoː/ 'now'
/ʔoR/ 'and' /ʔoː/ 'yawn'

/ʔaːca/ 'father's mother' /ʔaŋ/ 'snow'
/ʔaː/ 'sound or voice' /ʔapu/ 'breast'
/ʔaːphi/ 'oneself' /ʔamca/ 'path'
/ʔaːlu/ 'floor, inside' /ʔarsi/ 'mirror'
/ʔaːku/ 'father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband'

/aː/

/ʔaːka/ 'stool' /ʔaːpa/ 'father'
/ʔaːma/ 'mother', /ʔaːm/ 'mango'
/ʔaːraːm/ 'rest, cure' /ʔaːs/ 'hope'
/ʔaːna/ 'father's sister' /ʔaːtə/ 'elder sister'
/ʔaːco/ 'elder brother' /ʔaːɡaːs/, /ʔagaːs/ 'sky'

/i/  

/ʔiː/ '1 pl. pronoun' /ʔiːnaːm/ 'prize'
/ʔiːaːj/ 'cure'
/ʔiːb/ 'sleep' /ʔiːn/ 'oneself'

/u/  

/ʔuː/ 'stone' /ʔusu/ 'a little bit'
/ʔuːc/ 'high' /ʔuttər/ 'north'
/ʔudaːs/ 'sad' /ʔumər/ 'age'
/ʔuɾpaː/ 'to wash' /ʔurspaːŋ/ 'to wash oneself'

/ʔuːR/ 'to fly' /ʔuːɡ/ 'grow, increase'

/e/  

/ʔe/ 'hey!' /ʔeRi/ 'heel'

/e/  

/ʔeб/ 'vice' /ʔes/ 'sensual enjoyment'

/ʔo/  

/ʔoro/ 'tomorrow' /ʔorɪa/ 'smell'
/ʔor/ 'direction' /ʔɔs/ 'dew'
/ʔo/ 'to knead'
2.1.3 **Medial vowels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/o a:/</td>
<td>/phɔl/</td>
<td>'fruit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/jɔd/</td>
<td>'a kind of wheat'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/rad/</td>
<td>'cow'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kar/</td>
<td>'castrated ram'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ca:g/</td>
<td>'iron'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pa:t/</td>
<td>'leaf'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bɑ:s/</td>
<td>'bamboo'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ka:ma/</td>
<td>'daughter'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/i i:/</td>
<td>/kim/</td>
<td>'house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ci:t/</td>
<td>'to saw'/sin/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/si:dɔ/</td>
<td>'white'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tir/</td>
<td>'arrow'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u u:/</td>
<td>/kui/</td>
<td>'fungus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/phul/</td>
<td>'flower'/mul/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/phu:1/</td>
<td>'to bloom'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/khum/</td>
<td>'pillar'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nu:da/</td>
<td>'new'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɛ e/</td>
<td>/lheda/</td>
<td>'yellow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kheb/</td>
<td>'needle'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/des/</td>
<td>'country'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/geta/</td>
<td>'yours (sg.)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/je'y/</td>
<td>'having eaten'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o o/</td>
<td>/joR/</td>
<td>'joint'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gɔs/</td>
<td>'evening'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/lɔtɔ/</td>
<td>'skin'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sɔd/</td>
<td>'cold'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/khoR/</td>
<td>'enclosure'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nɔR/</td>
<td>'butter'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nɔnɔ/</td>
<td>'mother's brother'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ca:t/</td>
<td>'yak'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/phɔR/</td>
<td>'spade'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The text continues with examples of words and their meanings, including:

- 'and' /ɔtər/ 'a name of a person'
- 'instrument' /ɔri/ 'good'
- 'frtiiit' 'a kind of wheat'
- 'castrated ram' /tha:n/ 'today'
- 'iron' /mar/ 'butter, ghee'
- 'leaf' /naxt/ 'foot'
- 'bamboo' /jɑ:s/ 'gold'
- 'house' /dɛ:n/ 'went'
- 'wood' /sir/ 'head'
- 'fungus' /khui/ 'dog'
- 'flower'/mul/ 'silver'
- 'to bloom' /yu:da/ 'old'
- 'pillar' /ru:da/ 'long'
- 'yellow' /pyec/ 'bird'
- 'needle' /seru/ 'lad, young boy'
- 'country' /cheri/ 'son'
- 'yours (sg.)' /gɛtɑ/ 'yours (pl.)'
- 'having eaten' /chɛl/ 'shade, shadow'
- 'joint' /gou/ 'round'
- 'evening' /thou/ 'lips'
- 'skin' /roko/ 'all'
- 'cold' /ghota/ 'whose'
- 'enclosure' /kor/ 'leprosy'
- 'butter' /sɔt/ 'step-mother'
- 'mother's brother' /joRo/ 'root'
- 'yak' /pɔR/ 'rock'
2.1.4 Final vowels: /i e å u o ø/

In final position the vowel /ø/ (higher mid central), occurs typically in adjectives and in second person possessive (sg. and pl.) forms. Zollar (1983) had not noticed this fact. Examples:

- /si:ø/ 'white' /lhedø/ 'yellow'
- /rhu:ø/ 'long, tall' /sodø/ 'cold'
- /tunø/ 'short' /lido/ 'heavy'

It has also been noticed that, in examples where we have this vowel /ø/ finally, the preceding vowel (in a /cvcv/ pattern) is long. We noted earlier that length is phonemic only in the case of the vowels /i u a/ but in the case of the vowels /e ø e/ there is allophonic length restricted to these examples:

- [lhe:ø] 'yellow'
- [ge:ø] 'yours (sg.)'
- [so:ø] 'cold'
- [gø:ø] 'yours' (pl.)

2.1.5 Diphthongs

The following diphthongs have been found in our data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ø</th>
<th>α</th>
<th>α:</th>
<th>ε</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>ø:</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>u:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ci</td>
<td>ui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>ua/ua</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>u:</td>
<td>ou/uo</td>
<td>u:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>u:a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

- /la:u/ 'saliva' /mua:ri/ 'bee'
- /khui/ 'dog' /tai/, /tæ:i/ 'lock'
- /jua/, /ju:a/ 'gamble' /tũi/ 'drank'
- /ru:u/ 'cotton wool' /su:u/ 'a type of barley'
- /mu:u/ 'kiss' /lu:/ 'lungs'
- /k:u/ 'many' /lɔj/ 'sole of foot'
It may be noted here that many of the diphthongs are found in borrowed items. The most common diphthongs are /ui/, /ua/, /u:a/, /ai/. The diphthongs [ue] and [uo] are formed by the addition of the singular and plural imperative suffixes, /-ε/ and /-ni/ respectively, to a root ending in /-o/, e.g. /so-/ 'to bring up, raise' > [suε] 'raise! (singular)', [suoni] 'raise (plural)'.

2.2 Consonant phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palato-alveolar</th>
<th>Retroflex</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STOPS:</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bh</td>
<td>dh</td>
<td>Dh</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRICATIVES:</td>
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<td>f</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>η</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASALS:</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>mh</td>
<td>nh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>TRILLS:</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATERALS:</td>
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<td>l</td>
<td>lh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMI-VOWELS:</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.1 Some phonetic and distributional features of the consonant phonemes

The aspirated and murmured stops and affricates, and the murmured resonants /mh nh rh lh/, do not occur syllable-finally. The latter are resonants with breathy or murmured phonation like the murmured stops, commonly referred to as voiced aspirated stops. This type of resonant is also found in some of the Himalayan languages, such as Magar, Gurung and Newar.

The alveolar fricative /s/ has a palatal fricative allophone [ʃ] before a front vowel /i e ɛ/ or the semivowel /y/, e.g. /seru/ [ʃeru] 'boy', /si:da/ [ʃi:da] 'white, /se/ [ʃe] 'ablative marker'. Although [s] and [ʃ] are in contrast otherwise, e.g. /sa:-/ 'to send' vs. /ʃa/ 'meat', they seem to be in free variation in [ʃeru ~ seru] 'boy'.

2.2.2 Consonant Contrasts

/p/  'to spin'
/phan-/'to stitch'
/phag-/'to break (of rope, thread)'
/bag-/'to learn'
/bu/ 'grain'
/bhu/ 'snake, insect'
Since the retroflex resonants /N R/ do not occur word-/syllable-initially, only examples for medial and final contrasts are given below.

/da:Na/  'grain'  /da:Ra/  'molar tooth'
/goN/-  'to count'  /goR/-  'castle'
/kab/  'when'  /khab-/  'to cover'
/go/  'a person from Garhwal'  /gho/'who'
/gē/  '2pl. pronoun'  /ŋe/  'five'
/juTha/  'impurity caused by eating or drinking'  /jhuTha/  'lier'
/s h/  'perfect'  /hid-/  'to grind'
/r rig/  'bear'  /rhi:g/  'louse'
/l lh/  'a vocative for calling'  /lha/  'month:goat'
/w y/  'to appear in sight'  /ya/  'or'
2.2.3 Consonant clusters

All consonants except /mh nh N R ng rh lh/ can participate as the first member of a consonant cluster. Consonant clusters typically occur only initially. The second member of the consonant cluster is always /y/ or /w/. Medially consonant clusters are found at morpheme boundaries. These have not been treated as consonant clusters. We also find final consonant clusters such as /-(C)st/ in perfect participle forms. The suffix /-st/ seems to be a reduced form of the perfect participle suffix /-sit/. Some examples will be cited here but see the vocabulary list for more examples.

Ikya:wal 'banana'  /khwotan/ 'walnut'
/khyagta/ 'sweet'  /khwoklo/ 'hollow'
/gya/ 'day'  /gwasta/ 'when'
/ghwo/ /gho/ 'what, who'  /cyag/ 'iron'
/chyasl 'fat', rich'  /jya/ 'tea'
/jwa:ba/ 'a type of yak'

2.3 Supra-segmental Phonemes

2.3.1 Nasalization

Nasalization is phonemic in Rongpo. Any vowel followed or preceded by a nasal consonant is automatically nasalized and it is not marked. But phonemic nasalization is heavier than the automatic nasalization. Examples:

/yu/ 'beer; mother-in-law'  /yū/ 'age, year'
/də/ 'there'  /də/ 'graze (imp. sg.)'

2.3.2 Tones

We have established a two tone system for Rongpo, but it is difficult to find true minimal pairs to show the contrasts. These tones are high falling, marked with /â/, and level, which is not marked in our data. Examples:

/tâppən/ 'to beat'  /tə:pon/ 'to keep'
/Thâppən/ 'to winnow'  /khəpən/ 'to harvest or to cut grass'
/khâppən/ 'to cover'  /gəpən/ 'to melt'

The high falling tone may undergo a change in certain constructions. The high falling tone may be realized as a level tone, and the level tone may be realized as a high falling tone. Examples:

/tâppən/ 'to beat'  /tə/ (sg. imp. form)  /teni/ (pl. imp.)
With some verbs, such as /thinpe/ 'to spread', there is a level tone on the first syllable of the verb but the imperative forms have a high falling tone both in the singular and plural imperative forms, i.e. /thin/ (sg. imp.), /thiniii/ (pl. imp.). Zoller (1983) also established a similar system of tones in Rongpo and he called these tones high tone and mid tone, but he did not mention the tone alternation.

2.4 Syllable types

Morphemes in Rongpo consist of the following syllable types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V/C</th>
<th>/i/</th>
<th>'itself'</th>
<th>/VC/</th>
<th>/ur/</th>
<th>'stone'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/i:b/</td>
<td>/uda:s/</td>
<td>'sad'</td>
<td>/CV/</td>
<td>/mi/</td>
<td>'person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/thal/</td>
<td>/CCVC/</td>
<td>'back'</td>
<td>/cyag/</td>
<td>'iron'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.0 Grammar

3.1 Nouns

Nouns are mostly composed of monosyllabic bases with suffixes of various types. Many words have been borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources along with suffixes. Nouns and pronouns are inflected for number and case.

3.2 Number

Most nouns take the plural suffix /-se/; pronouns take /-te/ or /-tye/ and personal names take the suffix /-ke/. This means that the suffixes are lexically conditioned. The plural suffix can be added to borrowed words as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/lag/</th>
<th>'hand'</th>
<th>/lagse/</th>
<th>'hands'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/mi/</td>
<td>'person'</td>
<td>/mise/</td>
<td>'persons'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dhi/</td>
<td>'this'</td>
<td>/dhitye/</td>
<td>'these'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/makru/</td>
<td>'a name'</td>
<td>/makruke/</td>
<td>'Makrus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/yogi/</td>
<td>'yogi'</td>
<td>/yogise/</td>
<td>'yogis'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/un/</td>
<td>'stone'</td>
<td>/unse/</td>
<td>'stones'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Gender

Basically gender is lexically marked in TB languages. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/a:pa/</th>
<th>'father'</th>
<th>/a:ma/</th>
<th>'mother'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/a:pa/</td>
<td>'father's elder brother'</td>
<td>/a:ma/</td>
<td>'father's eld. bro's wife'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/momo/</td>
<td>'mother's mother'</td>
<td>/popo/</td>
<td>'mother's father'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the examples above it may appear that /-pa/ or /-po/ marks masculine gender and /-ma/ or /-mo/ marks feminine gender, but these relationships do not hold
in other cases, such as /byöd/ 'brother', /rhinjä/ 'sister', /ru/ 'father-in-law', /yu/ 'mother-in-law'. A second pattern is borrowed from Indo-Aryan. Examples:

/kyö3Tä/     'young boy'  /käTi/     'young girl'
/dä:š/       'slave'      /da:ši/     'female slave'
/ra:ja:/      'king'       /ra:Ni/     'queen'
/dyö/        'god'        /debi/      'goddess'

3.4 Case

A noun or a pronoun may be inflected for the following cases: agentive/instrumental, accusative/dative, ablative, and genitive. A case suffix may be added to a singular nominal base and in the plural form it is added after the plural suffix. The case suffixes are the same in both singular and plural forms except for the dative plural forms. In the case of the personal pronouns, a special root form is used before some of the case marking suffixes (see below). The chart below gives the forms of the case marking suffixes:

Nominative          zero
Agentive/ Instrumental  -jo
Accusative/ Dative    -ru (singular), -nu (plural)
Ablative             -se
Genitive              -to

3.5 Examples of case marking

'1st person pronouns'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>gye</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agentive</td>
<td>gye-jo</td>
<td>in-jo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>gye-ru</td>
<td>i-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>gye-se</td>
<td>i-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>gye-to</td>
<td>in-to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'2nd person pronouns'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>gan</td>
<td>gë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agentive</td>
<td>gan-jo</td>
<td>gë-jo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>gë-ru</td>
<td>gë-ru, gë-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>gë-se</td>
<td>gë-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>gë-to</td>
<td>gë-to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'3rd person pronouns'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>dhe</td>
<td>dhëtye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agentive</td>
<td>dhe-jo</td>
<td>dhëtye-jo, dhëtye-jo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>dhe-ru, dhe-ru</td>
<td>dhëtye-ru, dhëtye-ru, dhëtye-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>dhe-se</td>
<td>dhe-se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Genitive dhē-to dhē-to, dhē-to

/seru/ 'boy'
Nom. seru seru-se
Agentive seru-jo serū-jo
Dative seru-ru serū-nu
Ablative seru-se serū-se
Genitive seru-tə serū-tə

/lag/ 'hand'
Nom. lag lag-se
Instrumental lag-jə lagē-jo
Dative lag-ru lagse-nu, lagē-nu
Ablative lag-se lagse-se
Genitive lag-tə lagse-tə, lagē-tə

/rad/ 'cow'
Nom. rad rad-se
Agentive raj-jo radē-jo
Dative rad-ru radē-nu
Genitive rat-tə radē-tə

/un/ 'stone'
Nom. un un-se
Instrumental un-jə un-sē-jo
Dative un-ru un-sē-nu
Genitive un-tə un-sē-tə

Examples of usage:
The agentive/instrumental case marker /-jə/ marks an agent or instrument. If both agent and instrument appear in the same sentence, this case marker may appear twice, as in the second and fourth examples below.

/jaggu khui-ru un-jə tadi/ beat
Jaggu dog-DAT stone-INST 'Jaggu beat the dog with a stone.'

/a:ma-jo seru-ru lag-jo tadi/ beat
mother-ERG boy-DAT hand-INST 'The mother beat the child with her hand'

/gye jāThe-jo kamu ləcəŋ/ do
I stick-INST work 'I work with a stick.'
Subjects of transitive verbs also take the agentive case marker in the past:

/gye-jə tūkī/ I-ERG drank
'I drank.'

/makru-jə ra:m-ru lhma dhə/ Makru-ERG Ram-DAT goat gave
'Makru gave Ram a goat.'

/gye-jə dhə-ru rhapsə-ru lwəki/ I-ERG he-DAT come-DAT said
'I asked him to come.'

/in-jə tū:n/ we-ERG drank
'We drank.'

/gan-jə jakhyan/ you-ERG ate
'You ate.'

Optionally, the case marker is also added to past tense verb forms as well:

/in-jə jəkhyan-ja/ we-ERG ate-ERG
'We ate.'

/gən-jə tuī-ja/ you-ERG drank-ERG
'You drank.'

/dhatə-jə tūpī-ja/ they-ERG drank-ERG
'They drank.'

In passive constructions when the subject is placed in the genitive the verb also takes the agentive case marker:

/gyi-tə tūi-ja/ I-GEN drank-ERG
'This has been drunk by me.'
The dative case marker /ru/ is added to singular forms, while /nu/ is added to plural pronouns. This case marker is used on dative arguments and on animate patient/theme arguments. It can also appear on some subordinate verbs, as in the eighth example below, to mark the supine.

/jaggu-ru/ coT lage/
Jaggu-DAT hurt got
'Jaggu got hurt.'

/i-nu khyeni/ we-DAT give+IMP
'Give us.'

/ra:mu-jo dhate-nu kita:b khi/
Ramu-ERG they-DAT book gave
'Ramu gave a book to them.'

/ra:m-jo apno-ru tadi/ Ram-ERG self-DAT beat
'Ram beat himself.'

/jaggu-kë-nu kita:b-se dhani /Jaggu-pl.-DAT book.-pl. give+IMP
'Give books to Jaggu's.'

/makru-jo ra:m-ru lha:ma dhe/ Makru-ERG Ram-DAT goat gave
'Makru gave Ram a goat.'

/seru-se keTi-nu lhapca dhe/ boy-pl. girl-DAT ring gave
'Boys gave girls rings.'

/gye-jo dhe-ru rhapnu-ru lushi/ I-ERG he-DAT come-DAT said
'I asked him to come.'
They beat each other.'

The genitive case marker /-ta/ gives the sense of possession or is used to show that one noun modifies another:

/dhetye tighati-ru tadi/
they each.other-DAT beat
'They beat each other.'

The genitive case marker /-to/ gives the sense of possession or is used to show that one noun modifies another:

/lshkho/ 'son's wife'
boy-GEN wife
/a:pato lag/ 'father's hand'
father-GEN hand
/siŋtə ca:rpai/ 'wooden cot'
wood-GEN cot
/unjtə kim/ 'house of stone'
stone-GEN house

The ablative marker /se/ marks a source.

/gye dhi makru-se yənki/ 'I heard this from Makru.'
I this Makru-ABL heard
Aside from these case markers, there is a relational marker of possession which is also used for a type of allative, /dəb/:

/gyi-dəb kita:b-se hini/ 'I have books.'
I-to book-pl. is

/gyi-dəb khui yā/ 'I have a dog.'
I-to dog is

/jaggu-dəb tig khui yā/ 'Jaggu has a dog.'
Jaggu-to one dog is

/dhE ra:m-dəb di/ 'He went to Ram.'
he Ram-to went

3.6 Personal pronouns

There are only two persons marked by distinct personal pronouns in the Marcha dialect. As in many TB languages, the third person is represented by demonstrative pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First person</th>
<th>Second person</th>
<th>Third person/demonstrative</th>
<th>Demonstrative for inanimate objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>gye in</td>
<td>dhi dhitye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 Interrogative pronouns

/khyor/ 'why' /gho/ 'who'
/khye/ 'what' /khye khye/ 'what (emphatic form)'

3.8 Adverbial pronouns

Place adverbs:
/gu/ 'where' /gukari/ 'somewhere'
/du/ 'here' /dɔ/ 'there'

Place definitive:
/du du/ 'at this fixed point' /dɔ dɔ/ 'at that point'

Time adverbials:
/guasti/ 'when' /guastari/ 'sometimes'
/ɔb/ 'now' /daga:t/ 'at that time'
/khya:t/ 'at what time'
Manner adverbials:
/khimi/ 'how' /dimi/ 'like this' /dəmi/ 'like that'\(^{(2)}\)

3.9 Indefinite pronouns
/kheri/ 'some' /ghori/ 'anyone, some, any'
/khebi/ 'anything'

3.10 Relative pronoun
The form of the relative clause as well as the relative pronouns are borrowed from Indo-Aryan. The relative pronouns, /ghuo/ or /gho/ 'who, which, whosoever', /gu/ 'where', follow the head of the construction, and the relative clause follows the relative pronoun. Any argument may be relativized on. Case marking may appear on the relative pronoun to clarify the semantic relationships. Examples (the semantic role of the argument relativized on is given to the left of the translation):

/dhe kyëti gho Dya:ra ka:m locë/ that girl who house work doing 'that girl who is working in the house'

/dhe mi gho-jo dhi sueTər boNejo/ that man who-ERG this sweater made 'that man who made the sweater'

/dhe sueTər gho-ru məkru bu:Nce/ this sweater which-DAT makru making 'the sweater which Makru is making'

/dhe ja:ga: gu gye huncih\i/ this place where I sat 'the place where I sat'

/dhe mi gho-jo lha:ma-ru sadi/ this man who-ERG sheep-DAT kill 'the man who killed the sheep'

/dhe mi gho-ru bhu-jo kadi/ this man who-DAT snake-ERG bit 'the man whom the snake bit'

/dhe seru gho nam-ru di/ this boy who village-DAT went 'the boy who went to the village'

/dhe thəmo gho sib a:pa-jo ri:-ru sadi/ this sickle which with father-ERG bear-DAT kill 'the sickle with which the father killed the bear'
There is also an older, native form of relative clause, in which there is no relative pronoun, and the relative clause (often simply a nominalized verb) appears before the head:

/dhi kim gu məkrə hūkən/
this house where Makru live
'the house where Makru lives' (location)

3.11. Emphatic pronouns

First person  sg.  gye i:n  'I myself'
             pl.  in i:n  'we ourselves'
Second person sg.  gən gənən  'you yourself'
             pl.  gəə gən  'you yourself'
Third person sg.  dəh i:n  'he/she himself/herself'
             pl.  dəhtəe  i:sən  'they themselves'

These pronouns are only used for emphasis; they are not used in reflexive constructions. Examples of usage:

/gye gyi-tə lən i:n lacan/  'I will do my work myself.'
I  I-GEN work self will.do

/gən gə-tə lən gənən  le/  'You do your work yourself.'
you you-GEN work self do+IMP

/dəhtəe i:sə-tə lən i:sən  letn/  'They will do their work themselves.'
they self-GEN work self do+FUT

/dəh i:n  rhatti/  'He himself will come.'
he self come+FUT

/in i:n rhatə:/  'We ourselves will come.'
we self come+FUT

3.12. Reflexive pronoun

For reflexives we have only one example (following). It isn't clear if there is only one such reflexive pronoun or if there is a whole set. Zoller (p. 40) gives /əpəŋə/ (sing. & plural: 'Beide Wörter sind') and /iːst/ (sing.) /iːstə/ (pl.)
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('gleichermassen gebrauchlich'). The form seems to be that of a normal transitive with a dative-marked animate patient (see the examples in §3.5 above), except that the patient is represented by the pronoun for 'self'.

\[ /\text{ra:m}-\text{j}\text{a} / \text{apo}-\text{ru} / \text{tadi}/ \text{beat} \]
Ram-ERG self-DAT beat

3.13. Reciprocals

Reciprocals also seem to take the same normal transitive form, but in this case the patient is represented by the expression /tig-hati/ (one-other/next) 'one another'.

\[ /\text{dhetye} / \text{tig-hati-ru} / \text{tadi}/ \text{beat} \]
they one-another-DAT beat

3.14. Formation of nouns

Apart from monomorphemic nominals stems, nouns may be formed with the help of suffixes. The typical native suffixes are /-pa/, /-po/, /-ba/, /-ma/, /-mi/, /-ka/, /-ci/, and /-ca/. Monosyllabic nouns have the following syllabic patterns:

VC: /\text{a}/ 'snow' /\text{u}/ 'stone' /\text{a}:\text{m}/ 'mango'
CV: /\text{t}/ 'water' /\text{g}/ 'rice' /\text{d}/ 'curd'
CCV: /\text{f}/ 'meat' /\text{k}/ 'dog' /\text{c}/ 'to press'
CVC: /\text{th}/ 'today' /\text{m}/ 'eye' /\text{ph}/ 'to sew'
CCVC: /\text{b}/ 'brother' /\text{n}/ 'to dance' /\text{k}/ 'to talk'

In the case of the above suffixes, an exact meaning can not be assigned. Possibly we can call them nominalizing suffixes. Examples:

\[ /\text{chi}/ \text{na}\text{pa}/ 'liver' /\text{r}\text{a}:\text{m}/ 'Rongpo people/language' \]
\[ /\text{ju}/ \text{a}:\text{ba}/ 'a hybrid yak' /\text{khul}/ 'hay' \]
\[ /\text{ca}/ \text{ma}/ 'daughter' /\text{n}/ \text{pe}/ 'rat' \]
\[ /\text{a}/ \text{ma}/ 'mother' /\text{j}/ \text{um}/ 'a type of hybrid yak' \]
\[ /\text{la}/ \text{ma}/ 'father's elder brother's wife(3)' /\text{nh}/ \text{mi}/ 'nose' \]
\[ /\text{a}/ \text{ka}/ 'stool' \]

/-pa/ can also function as a derivative suffix to derive nouns from abstract nouns, such as a person hailing from a place. The suffix /-ci/ also gives the sense of 'belonging to'.

\[ /\text{n}\text{a}/ 'sickness' /\text{n}\text{a}:\text{pa}/ 'a sick person' \]
\[ /\text{by}/ \text{a}/ 'Tibet' /\text{by}/ \text{a}:\text{na}/ 'a person from Tibet' \]
\[ /\text{s}\text{\text{\textipa}}/ 'a village name' /\text{s}\text{\text{\textipa}}/ 'a person from /\text{s}\text{\textipa}/' \]
\[ /\text{n}/ \text{ma}/ 'village' /\text{n}/ \text{mi}/ 'villager' \]
There is a large body of borrowed words along with affixes from Indo-Aryan sources. These words are marked in the vocabulary with 'IA'.

In kinship terms we find an interesting suffix added for giving respect to the kin one is addressing. The examples are /a:pa/ > /apnin/ or /enin/ 'father', /a:ma/ > /amnin/ 'mother', /byaːd/ > /byañin/ 'brother. Some morpho-phonemic changes take place, as can be seen from the examples given.

3.15 Numerals

Rongpo has just six cardinal numbers of native origin; all others have been borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources. These are /tig/ 'one', /nhi:s/ 'two', /sum/ 'three', /pi/ 'four', /ŋa/ 'five', /gya/ 'hundred'. Numerals above one hundred are also borrowed from Indo-Aryan. Examples: /ek so ek/ 'one hundred one', /pisɔ/ 'four hundred', /hajaː/ 'one thousand', /la:kh/ 'one lac'.

Ordinals are formed with the suffix /-pɔ/, e.g. /sumpɔ/ 'third', /pipɔ/ 'fourth', /a:Thoː/ 'eighth'.

In the case of 'first' and 'second', the forms used have been borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources: /peło/ 'first', /duːro/ 'second'.

Multiplicatives are also formed using the Indo-Aryan system: the suffix /-Na:/ or /-guNa:/ is added to the numeral, e.g. /duNa:/ 'two times', /sum guNa:/ 'three times', /pi guNa:/ 'four times', /dabl guNa:/ 'ten times'.

In order to express things and persons in the sense of 'both' or 'all three', etc., the plural suffix /-se/ is added to the numeral, e.g. /sumse/ 'all three', /nhi:ssæ/ 'both'.

4.0 Adjectives

Typical adjectival suffixes are /-tɔ/, /-dæ/, /-du/, /-tu/, /-t/, /-d/, /-ba/. Native adjectives do not inflect for number and gender but adjectives borrowed from Indo-Aryan inflect for these categories. (For the attributive use of adjectives, see §10.0.) Examples of native adjectives:

/tuṇtɔ/ 'short' /mɔŋdɔ/ 'red' /khyagtɔ/ 'sweet'
/sɔd/ 'cold' /chat/ 'warm' /pisɔ/ 'full'
/ʃɔɾba/ 'young' /ɾhuːdɔ/ 'tall' /yanɗu/ 'light' (in weight)
/byaːdu 'thin' (flat objects) /lagtu/ 'thin' (long objects)

Adjectives may be formed by reduplication, e.g., /ci:ci/ 'small, a little bit' (solid things); /caːlcaː/ 'bright'. Aside from the type of adjectives listed above, there is another type of native adjective which includes adjectives that do not have the typical suffixes noted above. Moreover, they do not form any pattern except that most of them end in a vowel.

/labo/ 'big' /usu/ 'a little' /mhaːsɔ/ 'more, many'
/chawɔ/ 'clear' /oɾi/ 'good' /kʰɔɾsu/ 'dull'
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4.1 Borrowed adjectives

The number of adjectives borrowed from IA languages like Garhwali, Kumauni and Hindi is growing day by day. Examples:

/dhọ kim nu:dō yā/ 'That house is new.'
/dhi nam yu:dō yā/ 'This village is old.'
/dhi nam ci:ci yu:dō yā/ 'This village is a little old.'
/makru ori yā/ 'Makru is good.'
/makru mhast ori yā/ 'Makru is very good.'

Some adjectives follow the IA system of agreement with regard to number and gender. Examples:

/muskil/ 'difficult' /kha:li/ 'empty' /sēgo/ 'easy'
/khara:b/ 'bad' /gou/ 'round' /nilo/ 'blue'
/haryo/ 'green' /sānNu/ 'narrow' /Dhonol/ 'hollow'

5.0 Adverbials

Pronominal adverbials have been listed in the section on adverbial pronouns (§3.8).

5.1 Temporal adverbials

(a) Monosyllabic:
/nya:r/ 'yesterday' /than/ 'today' /oro/ 'tomorrow'
/dhā/ 'now' /lyɔN/ 'later'

(b) Composite forms:
/ba:-gya/ 'two days after tomorrow'
/thiŋ-gya/ 'three days after tomorrow'
/lun-gya/ 'four days after tomorrow'
/cun-gya/ 'five days after tomorrow'
/thamin/ 'the day before yesterday'
/othamin/ 'all other days before yesterday'
/thomin/ 'this year'
/nanin/ 'last year'
/dhi:n/ 'the year before last year'

5.2 Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner are mostly formed with the suffixes -le/ and -li/.
It was found that the following formations were commonly used by children while playing some game in the form of teams of two, three, four and so on:

/dokhuli/ in twos /tyakhuli/ in threes /cokhuli/ in fours

6.0 Postpositions

Zoller (1983) treated all case markers and postpositions as postpositions only. We earlier discussed some of the case relation markers. These are the nominative, expressed by a zero suffix, the instrumental and agentive /-ja/, the ablative /-se/, the dative singular /-ru/ and plural /-nu/, and the genitive /-to/. The postpositions to be discussed here generally are not case markers, but are locative nouns which follow a noun in the genitive case. Some postpositions can follow nouns in the nominative case. The postpositions /wa:sta/ 'for', /pyor/ 'on', and a few others are borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources.

Examples:

/naca:r/ 'before' /lyɔN/ 'behind, after'
/harkū/ 'this side, sideways' /gyarkū/ 'that side'
/pa:co/ 'below' /kalco/ 'above'
/pa:N/ 'below the speaker' /nhamca:r/ 'front, before'
/alu/ 'inside' /dagar/ 'outside'
/har/ 'a little away' /kalca/ 'on from'
/kal/ 'on, in' /se wado/ 'away from'
/lithɔ/ 'near' /kildu/ 'in the middle'
/wa:sta/ 'for' /dhipu/ 'this side'
/rhapu/ 'across' /su/ 'since'
/sib/ 'along with; instrumental'

Examples:

/naca:r/ 'before' (takes a nominative NP)
/dhe/ japaŋ naca:r rhe/ 'He came before eating.'

/lyɔN/ 'behind, after' (takes a genitive NP)
/jaggu/ gyi-ŋ lyɔN yā/ 'Jaggu is behind me.'

/harkū/ 'this side; sideways' (takes a genitive NP)
/kim-ŋ harkū khye yi/ 'What was there, this side of the house.'

/house-GEN this. side what is
\( \text{/gya:kù/} \)
\( \text{/kim-tø} \quad \text{gya:kù/} \)
\( \text{house-GEN} \quad \text{that. side} \)

\( \text{/pøŋco/} \)
\( \text{/un-tø} \quad \text{pøŋco/} \)
\( \text{stone-GEN} \quad \text{under} \)

\( \text{/kalco/} \)
\( \text{/un-tø} \quad \text{kalco/} \)
\( \text{stone-GEN} \quad \text{above} \)

\( \text{/pa:N/} \)
\( \text{/ho:yæ pa:N/} \)

\( \text{/kë:Ti} \quad \text{gøRom pa:N} \quad \text{nhasi/} \)
\( \text{girl} \quad \text{river} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{fell/} \)

\( \text{/nhamca:r/} \)
\( \text{/dhë} \quad \text{gyi-tø} \quad \text{nhamca:r yā/} \)
\( \text{he} \quad \text{I-GEN} \quad \text{front} \quad \text{is} \)

\( \text{/alu/} \)
\( \text{/jø:gu} \quad \text{alu} \quad \text{huncti/} \)
\( \text{Jaggu} \quad \text{inside} \quad \text{sit:was} \)
\( \text{/kita:b} \quad \text{mej} \quad \text{alu} \quad \text{yā/} \)
\( \text{book} \quad \text{table} \quad \text{on} \quad \text{is} \)

\( \text{/dagar/} \)
\( \text{/seru-se} \quad \text{Dya:ra} \quad \text{dagar hini/} \)
\( \text{boy-pl.} \quad \text{house} \quad \text{outside} \quad \text{is} \)

\( \text{/har/} \)
\( \text{/mej} \quad \text{kal-co} \quad \text{kita:b har tāNe/} \)
\( \text{table} \quad \text{on-from} \quad \text{book} \quad \text{away} \quad \text{remove} \)
\( \text{cf.: /dhë har di/ [he away went] 'He went away'} \)

\( \text{/kal/} \)
\( \text{/Dalo kal/} \)

\( \text{/pijag} \quad \text{rhigør} \quad \text{kal yā/} \)
\( \text{seed} \quad \text{field} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{is} \)

\( \text{/gyc} \quad \text{makru amca kal chisi/} \)
\( \text{I Makru way on met} \)

\( \text{'that side; sideways' (takes a genitive NP)} \)
\( \text{'that side of the house'} \)

\( \text{'under something' (takes a genitive NP)} \)
\( \text{'under the stone'} \)

\( \text{'above' (takes a genitive NP)} \)
\( \text{'above the stone'} \)

\( \text{'in, inside of' (takes a nominative NP)} \)
\( \text{'inside the bag'} \)

\( \text{'The girl fell into the river.'} \)

\( \text{'in front of' (takes a genitive NP)} \)
\( \text{'He is in front of me.'} \)

\( \text{'inside, on' (takes a nominative NP)} \)
\( \text{'Jaggu was sitting inside.' (house, etc.)} \)

\( \text{'The book is on the table.'} \)

\( \text{'outside' (takes nom. or gen. NP)} \)
\( \text{'Boys are outside the house.'} \)

\( \text{'away' (takes a nominative NP)} \)
\( \text{'Remove the book from the table.'} \)
\( \text{(cf. /dhë har di/ [he away went] 'He went away')} \)

\( \text{'on, in' (takes a nominative NP)} \)
\( \text{'on the tree'} \)

\( \text{'The seed is in the field.'} \)

\( \text{'I met Makru on the way.'} \)
'on from' (takes a nominative NP)
'Sharma 216'
'Remove the book from the table.'
'The boy fell from the tree.'
'near' (takes a genitive NP)
'The man fell in the middle of the river'
'Who is between you and me?'
'across' (takes a nominative NP)
'Our village is across the river'
'this side (takes a nominative NP)
'Your village is this side of the river'
'along with, instrumental' (takes nom. NP)
'I went with Ram'
'He cut the grass with a sickle.'
'since' (takes a nominative NP)
'He has been here since four days ago.'
7.0 Echo-formations

Echo-formations are very productive, as in the surrounding Indo-Aryan languages, and express plurality or 'and others'. We will give the dominant patterns found in Rongpo.

Nouns:

/khi/ 'dog' /khui-hui/ 'dogs'
/lha:no/ 'goat' /lha:no-wa:no/ 'goats'
/kim/ 'house' /kim-him/ 'houses'
/bhu/ 'snake' /bhu-hu/ 'snakes'
/rhinja/ 'sister' /rhinja-minja/ 'sisters'
/seru/ 'lad, child' /seru-meru/ 'children'

Adjectives:

/ori/ 'good' /ori-mori/ 'good'
/mendo/ 'red' /mendo-wendo/ 'red'
/nu:da/ 'new' /nu:da-mu:da/ 'new'

Verbs:

/dipon/ 'to go' /dipon-hipon/ 'to go'
/tu:pon/ 'to drink' /tu:pon-tu:pon/ 'to drink'
/usran/ 'to bathe' /usran-arson/ 'to bathe'
/yu:pon/ 'to hear' /yu:pon-hu:pon/ 'to hear'
/yu:pon/ 'to walk' /yu:pon-hu:pon/ or /yu:pon/ 'to walk'

8.0 The verb

Rongpo verb roots may be classified as transitive and intransitive. Some of the pairs of transitive and intransitive verbs are distinguished by a suffix added to the transitive verb base. In some cases morphophonemic changes take place. There are other ways to effect the distinction as well:4)

The suffix /-s/ is added to a transitive base to derive an intransitive base. This also has reflexive and middle uses as well.5)

Examples:

/sopan/ 'to raise' > /sopan/ 'to be raised'
/ta:pam/ 'to keep' > /ta:pam/ 'to be kept'
/gopan/ 'to dissolve' > /gopan/ 'to get dissolved'

In the examples above we have /so-/, /ta-/, and /gop-/ as the transitive bases and /sos-/, /tas-/, and /gosp-/ as the intransitive bases, and /-pam/ as the infinitive marker.
It is very interesting to find that this process of extension of bases is extended to some of the borrowings from Indo-Aryan languages as well. Examples:

/ˈphɔːrəŋ/ 'to break (stone, coconut, utensil or round objects)'
/ˈphɔːrəŋ/ 'to be broken (in the above sense only)'

In the following cases a morphophonemic change often takes place. When a transitive base ends in a final consonant or consonant cluster, the consonant or cluster is often dropped when the /-s/ suffix is added to the base, with nasalization of the base vowel if the cluster included the nasal consonant /n/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Transitive Form</th>
<th>Intransitive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ˈpʊŋəŋ/</td>
<td>'to cook'</td>
<td>/ˈpʊsəŋ/ 'to be cooked'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ˈhʊŋəŋ/</td>
<td>'to sit'</td>
<td>/ˈhʊsəŋ/ 'to be seated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ˈpiːŋəŋ/</td>
<td>'to fill'</td>
<td>/ˈpiːsəŋ/ 'to be filled up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ˈnəŋəŋ/</td>
<td>'to throw'</td>
<td>/ˈnəsəŋ/ 'to fall'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ˈfæŋəŋ/</td>
<td>'to break (thread, rope)'</td>
<td>/ˈfəsəŋ/ 'to be broken'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ˈpiŋəŋ/</td>
<td>'to fill'</td>
<td>/ˈpiːsəŋ/ 'to get filled up by itself' (by some natural process)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ˈurŋəŋ/</td>
<td>'to wash'</td>
<td>/ˈusəŋ/ 'to wash oneself, to be washed'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a similar process of extension of some verbal bases but it has no grammatical or semantic content. We may say that it is a kind of free variation which is significant for the understanding of some of the morphophonemic changes.

Examples:

/ˈɡəːkəŋ/ or /ˈɡəːpəŋ/ 'to be broken'
/ˈdərəŋ/ or /ˈdərəŋ/ 'to tremble'
/ˈnəːcəŋ/ or /ˈnəːpəŋ/ 'to dance'
/ˈləːpəŋ/ or /ˈləːpəŋ/ 'to get burnt'

The suffix /-c/ appears in certain verb forms, such as in the imperative. For example, the imperative forms of /ˈnəːcəŋ/ 'to dance' are /ˈnəːcɛi/ and /ˈnəːcɛi/ for singular and plural respectively. The /-c/ element in the imperative forms cannot be explained. Moreover there are many examples of this type. One might speculate that a historical change has taken place in some verb base forms, while in other forms it has not yet taken effect, or the /c/ element is important for maintaining some distinctions in imperative forms but it does not matter in the case of infinitive forms, where it is in free variation.

The transitive-intransitive distinction is also sometimes indicated by a distinction between voiced initial consonants in the case of intransitive verb stems and voiceless aspirated consonants in the case of transitive verb stems. Examples:
A Sketch of Rongpo Grammar

In borrowed verb stems the distinction between transitive and intransitive is kept as it is in the donor language, e.g.,

/harpon/ 'to be defeated' /hara:pon/ 'to defeat'
/halkpo/ 'to get moved' /hala:pon/ 'to move'
/lekhpo/ 'to write' /lekha:pon/ 'to make someone write'

Borrowed verbs are treated as nouns and so must take some general native verb to be predicated.

8.1 Verb forms

A verb in Rongpo may have various forms depending on tense and mood. The dominant patterns of various verb forms, such as participles, gerunds, and moods are described here. We shall also point out the morphophonemic changes which take place during the process of forming the different verb forms.

8.2 Imperative forms

There are several forms for the singular imperative. For some verb roots just the root is used with a rising intonation, since the imperative forms are basically single word sentences. Infinitive and singular imperative forms are given below:

a) Basic roots with intonation, singular forms:

/di-/ 'to go' /di/ 'Go!'
/rha- / 'to come' /rha/ 'Come!'
/ch5- / 'to buy' /ch5/ 'Buy!'
/yu- / 'to walk' /yu/ 'Walk!'
/tu- / 'to drink' /tu/ 'Drink!'
/lhe- / 'to take' /lhe/ 'Take!'
/tea-/ 'to finish' /tea/ 'Finish!'
/ra- / 'to sell' /ra/ 'Sell!'
/sig- / 'to wipe' /sig/ 'Wipe!'
/ur- / 'to wash (clothes)' /ur/ 'Wash! (clothes)'

b) Vocalic change in the verb root: Some verb roots ending in /a, a, a:/ drop this vowel when the singular imperative suffix /-e/ is added to the root.

/la-/ 'to do' /le/ 'Do!'
/ja-/ 'to eat' /je/ 'Eat!'
/dha-/ 'to give (to third person)' /dhe/ 'Give!'
/sa-/- 'to send' /se/ 'Send!'
/ta/- 'to keep' /te/ 'Keep!'
/piwa/- 'to make drink' /piwe/ 'Make drink!'

Exception to this rule:
/rha/- 'to come' /rha/ 'Come!'

(c) Indo-Aryan roots ending in consonants simply add the singular imperative suffix /-e/ to the base form of the verb. Examples:

/ka:T-1 'to cut' /ka:Te/ 'Cut!'
/lekh-1 'to write' /lekhe/ 'Write!'
/ci:r-1 'to saw' /ci:re/ 'Saw!'
/holk-1 'to move' /holke/ 'Move!'

d) Verb roots ending in /-c/ or /-s/ take the singular imperative suffix /-i/ with or without vocalic change in the root. Examples:

/guc-1 'to sleep' /guci/ 'Sleep!'
/thos-/ 'to wear (cap)' /thosi/ 'Wear!'
/dorc-/ 'to tremble' /dorci/ 'Tremble!'
/sis-/ 'to die' /sisi/ 'Die!'
/ghos-/ 'to get dissolve' /ghosi/ 'Dissolve!'

Some verbs seem to have lost the /-c/ from the infinitive form of the verb base but this consonant appears in the imperative form. Examples:

/lyoponl 'to bum' /lyoci/ 'Burn!'
/gya:kpsnl 'to break' /gyaci/ 'Break!'
/humpnsnl 'to stay, sit' /hunci/ 'Stay, sit!'
/nya:-1 'to dance' /nya:ci/ 'Dance!'

f) In verb roots with final /-o/, the /-o/ becomes the on-glide /y/ before the singular imperative suffix /-e/. Examples:

/so/- 'to bring up, raise' /syə/ 'Raise!' (singular)
/kho/- 'to harvest' /khəe/ 'Harvest!' (singular)

But in plural imperative forms the /o/ becomes the diphthong /yo/ when the plural imperative suffix /-ni/ is added. Examples:

/so/- 'to bring up, raise' /syoni/ 'Raise!' (plural)
/kho/- 'to harvest' /khəoni/ 'Harvest!' (plural)

An exception to this rule is /gho/- 'to dissolve', the plural imperative of which takes the form /ghowe/ 'dissolve!', in which the imperative suffix has the form [·-we], a separate syllable.
g) With verb roots ending in /-u/, the form of the singular imperative suffix is /-i/.

Examples:

- /ru-/ 'to ask' /ru-i/ 'Ask!'
- /bu-/ 'to bring' /bu-i/ 'Bring!'

h) With verb roots ending in /o/, the imperative suffix has the form [-we], a separate syllable, e.g.

- /go-/ 'to melt' /go-\we/ 'Melt!'
- /wo-/ 'to rub' /wo-\we/ 'Rub!'

It is interesting to note that verb roots with nasalized /\5/ do not take any suffix in the imperative, e.g.

- /th5-/ 'to graze' /th5/ 'Graze!'
- /ty5-/ 'to weep' /ty5/ 'Weep!'
- /ch5-/ 'to buy' /ch5/ 'Buy!'

8.3 Plural imperative forms

There are only two plural imperative forms for the roots and only one plural imperative suffix, /-ni/.

a) In most cases the plural imperative suffix /-ni/ is added to the base form. In fact for the sake of some morphophonemic changes we should say that the plural imperative suffix is added to the singular imperative forms. Of course we have the singular imperative form with just the base form along with intonation in the case of some verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/di/</td>
<td>/dini/</td>
<td>'Go!'</td>
<td>/\yon/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/rha/</td>
<td>/rhani/</td>
<td>'Come!'</td>
<td>/\tar/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/d5/</td>
<td>/d5ni/</td>
<td>'Graze!'</td>
<td>/\ur/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) In the second set the plural imperative suffix is added after the singular imperative suffix. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/le/</td>
<td>/leni/</td>
<td>'Do!'</td>
<td>/je/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ka:Te/</td>
<td>/ka:Te\ni/</td>
<td>'Cut!'</td>
<td>/\ghuwe/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/guci/</td>
<td>/gucin\i/</td>
<td>'Sleep!'</td>
<td>/ole/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/s\5i/</td>
<td>/s\5ini/</td>
<td>'Raise!'</td>
<td>/pote/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In some cases although the singular imperative suffix ।-e is added to the singular imperative form, in the plural the plural imperative suffix is added to the base form without the singular imperative suffix, e.g.

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{sg.} & \text{pl.} \\
/\text{ta:-}/ & /\text{ta}:\text{i}/ & /\text{ta}:\text{ni}/ & \text{Keep!} \\
/\text{dha:-}/ & /\text{dhe}/ & /\text{dha}:\text{ni}/ & \text{Give! (to 3rd person)} \\
\end{array}
\]

In some cases regressive assimilation takes place when a verb root ends in /d/ and the plural imperative suffix /-ni/ is added. The rule \( \alpha > e \) also applies here.

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{sg.} & \text{pl.} \\
/\text{sod/-}/ & /\text{sod}/ & /\text{senni}/ & \text{Kill!} \\
/\text{tod/-}/ & /\text{tad}/ & /\text{tenni}/ & \text{Beat!} \\
\end{array}
\]

In these examples, when the plural imperative suffix is added, /d/ assimilates to /n/ and \( \alpha > e \).

8.4 Prohibitive mood

The negation of the imperative is called the prohibitive mood. The prefix /\text{tho/-}/ is added to the singular and plural imperative forms. Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{sg.} & \text{pl.} \\
/\text{thodi}/ & /\text{thodini}/ & /\text{thale}/ & /\text{thale}\text{ni}/ \\
/\text{thotu/-}/ & /\text{thotuni}/ & /\text{thalekhe}/ & /\text{thalekeni}/ \\
\end{array}
\]

8.5 Present participle forms

Present participle forms take the suffixes /-t/, /-tan/, /-st/ and /-sani/. Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{sg.} & \text{pl.} \\
/\text{yu\text{t}/}/ & /\text{yut}/ & /\text{walking}/ \\
/\text{ka\text{t}t}/ & /\text{ka\text{t}t}/ & /\text{cutting}/ \\
/\text{rhatan}/ & /\text{rhatan}/ & /\text{coming}/ \\
/\text{tujan}/ & /\text{tujan}/ & /\text{drinking}/ \\
/\text{yanjan}/ & /\text{yanjan}/ & /\text{drinking}/ \\
/\text{ursta}/ & /\text{ursta}/ & /\text{bathing}/ \\
/\text{bhi\text{t}n}/ & /\text{bhi\text{t}n}/ & /\text{getting wet}/ \\
\end{array}
\]

8.6 Perfective participle

Perfective participle forms take the following suffixes: /-it/, /-t/, /-st/, and /-sit/. Examples:
In some cases the present participle and perfective participle are both marked by the /-t/ suffix, and so it is difficult to tell them apart out of context.

8.7 Gerunds

Gerund forms are used as adverbials giving the sense of completed action, of 'having done something'. The suffix /-jo/ (the agentive case marker) is added to the third person singular past form. It may be glossed here as 'completive', though it is identical in form with the agentive/instrumental case marker. Examples:

/di:-jo/ 'having gone' /rhe:-jo/ 'having come, after coming'
/hunci:-jo/ 'having sat' /ka:Te:-jo/ 'having cut'
/jE:-jo/ 'having eaten' /bha:jE:-jo/ 'having run'
/dhe di/ 'Having eaten, he went.'

/eat+PAST-ERG he go/
/hunci:-jo dhe je/ 'Having sat, he ate.'

8.8 Infinitive forms

Infinitive forms are formed by adding the suffix /-pon/ to the base form of the verb. This infinitive form can also be used as a verbal noun as well. Many of the non-native verbs also take this suffix. Examples:

/lhepon/ 'to take' /uma:upon/ 'to boil'
/punpon/ 'to cook' /cumpon/ 'to hold'
/khya:kopon/ 'to break; to pluck' /pinpon/ 'to fill'
/rhanpon/ 'to weave' /cu:spon/ 'to put on'
/thiopon/ 'to spread' /Topon/ 'to fry'

8.9 Participle nouns

Participle nouns are formed by adding the suffix /-pin/ to the verb base. This form is used in passive formations and indicates a completed action. For example, /di phal gyi-ta japiŋ yan/ [this fruit I-DAT eaten is] 'this fruit was eaten by me'. In fact this translation is not very close in its meaning. The Hindi sentence is more appropriate:
this fruit 1sgPoss eaten be+PAST is
giving the sense - 'I have the experience of eating this fruit in the past.'

Examples:

buahcpin/ 'something already read'
/bha:jpinn/ 'someone who has already run'
/sadpin/ 'something killed'
hwanpin/ 'something which has happened already'

8.10 Verb forms used as adverbs

Reduplicated verb forms with /-ka/ suffixed to each of the two tokens of the
verb are used to indicate some action being performed at the same time as the action
of the main verb. Examples:

/tuka tuka/ 'while drinking' /rhaka rhaka/ 'while coming'
/laka laka/ 'while doing' /lekha lekha/ 'while writing'
/jaka jaka/ 'while eating' /joka joka/ 'while eating'

dhē di/ 'While eating he went.'

Verb forms ending in /c/ or /s/ take the suffix /-ika/, e.g.

/rhacika-rhacika/ 'while laughing' /ursika-ursika/ 'while taking a bath'

8.11 Interrogative forms

In many cases interrogative forms are indicated by a simple change of
intonation. But in the case of the present tense habitual actions, interogatives are
formed by adding the normal present progressive/continuous suffixes /-ceni/ and
/-kini/ to the base of the verbs.

/ka:tceni/ 'does he cut?' /tadce:ni/ 'does he beat?'
/tyōkinii/ 'does he weep?'

8.12 Subjunctive forms

Subjunctive forms are used for asking permission from the hearer. These are
possible in first person singular and plural only. First person singular forms have the
suffix /-ku/ and the plural forms have the suffix /-pye/ added to the base of the verb.
Examples:

/jaku/ 'may I eat?' /jopye/ 'may we eat?'
/diku/ 'may I go?' /dipye/ 'may we go?'
/rhacku/ 'may I laugh?' /rhacpye/ 'may we laugh?'
8.13 Verbal Nouns

As stated earlier, the infinitive form with the suffix /-pɔŋ/ can be used as a verbal noun. Examples:

/dipɔŋ nako:r/  'before going'
/japɔŋ lyaN/  'after eating'
/gye dipɔŋ ca:ɔŋ/  'I want to go'
/gye-ru dipɔŋ gyukhan/  'I should go'

In the last two examples subordinate clauses are also included. In the case of /gye dipɔŋ ca:ɔŋ/ the nominative form of the pronoun /gye/ is used, but in the other construction the pronoun is placed in the dative case: /gyeru/. It is very much like in Hindi mē ja:na: cahta: hū 'I want to go' and mujhe ja:na: ca:hiye 'I should go' (mujhe and mujhko are Hindi dative forms).

8.14 Verbal noun as agent of action

Verbal nouns marking the agent of the action can also be formed by adding the suffix /-t/ to the base of the verb along with a borrowed IA agentive nominalizing form /wa:wo/ (Hindi wa:la:). But this form may be dropped in rapid speech. Examples:

/jat wa:wo/  'one who eats'  /tut/  'one who drinks'
/dit/  'one who goes'  /hat/  'one who comes'
/dha:t/  'one who gives'  /bat/  'one who brings'

Verbal nouns may also be formed by adding the suffix /-cir/ to the verb base. This verb form is used in the sense of 'for the purpose of' or 'for the sake of', and is used as a nominal. Examples:

/gye  dho-ru  kā-cir  diki/  'I went to see him.'
/in  dho-ru  dha:-cir  din/  'We went to give him (something).
/jaggu  Ka:T-cir  rhē
/jaggu  cut-PURP  came
'Jaggu came to cut.'
8.15 Tense and Aspect

We shall give the conjugated verb forms in the present, past, and future tenses and in the progressive and perfective aspects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tupaŋ 'to drink'</td>
<td>rhapəŋ 'to come'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Present tense

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1p.</td>
<td>2p.</td>
<td>3p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present tense suffixes are fused morphs representing tense, person, and number. The present tense first person singular form is /-kəŋ/ or /-ŋ/; The present tense first person plural, second person plural, and third person plural suffix is /-ni/, and the present tense second and third person singular has the suffix /-n/. These suffixes hold good for both transitive and intransitive verbs. In some cases there is an intervening element /-k-/ in the case of the above conjugations and the element /-c-/ in some verbs; e.g. /dha:/ 'to give', the present forms are 1p. [dha:cəŋ] (sg.), [dha:cəni] (pl.); 2p. [dha:cəŋ] (sg.), [dha:cəni] (pl.); 3p. [dha:cəŋ] (sg.), [dha:cəni] (pl.). This /-c-/ element also appears in progressive forms where it may be treated as a progressive marker. Still these elements need further historical explanation.

### Present progressive

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1p.</td>
<td>2p.</td>
<td>3p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gye</td>
<td>tů:cęki</td>
<td>tů:cęni</td>
<td>tů:cęki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>tů:cęni</td>
<td>tů:cęni</td>
<td>tů:cęni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The progressive aspect marker is /-cę/ or /-cę/, which is added before the person-number-tense marker. But the markers undergo changes as we can see above. First person singular is /-ki/, first person plural, second person singular and plural and third person plural have the same suffix, /-ni/.

### Past tense

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1p.</td>
<td>2p.</td>
<td>3p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gye-jo</td>
<td>tů:ki</td>
<td>tů:n</td>
<td>gye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| in-ja | tů:n | gən | rhan | rhan | rhan | rhan
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3p. sg. dhe-jo  tü:i/ja/tü:i  dhe  rhi
   pl. dhotE-jo  tü:i/ja/tü:i  dhetye  rhi

The past tense markers are first person singular /-ki/, first person plural, second person singular and plural /-n/, and third person plural /-qi/. The suffix /-ja/ is an agentive marker added to the subject as well as to transitive verbs in past tense forms. However, it is found that the transitive verb may have it optionally. In rapid speech it is sometimes left out even from the subject. It has been found that /-ja/ appears with first person and second person verb forms as well. But it is optionally dropped more often with the first and second person verb forms and it is retained more often with the third person verb forms.

Past progressive

1p. sg. gye  tü:ci/gye-jo  tü:ci-jo  gye  rhati
       pl. in  tü:ci  in  rhati
2p. sg. gɔn  tü:ci  gɔn  rhati
       pl. gɛ  tü:ci  gɛ  rhati
3p. sg. dhe  tü:ci  dhe  rhati
       pl. dhetye  tü:ci  dhetyerhati

Present perfective

1p. sg. gyi-to  tü:pįjo  gye  rhati
       pl. in-to  tü:pįjo  in  rhati
2p. sg. gɛ-to  tü:pįjo  gɛ  rhati
       pl. gɛ-to  tü:pįjo  gɛ  rhati
3p. sg. dhe-to  tü:pįjo  dhe  rhati
       pl. dhotE-to  tü:pįjo  dhetye  rhati

The suffix /-to/ is the genitive suffix and is added to perfective forms giving the sense of 'something is done by the subject'. It is used basically in passive constructions.

Future tense

1p. sg. gye  tü:ta  gye  rhati
       pl. in  tü:tan  in  rhattan
2p. sg. gɔn  tü:tan  gɔn  rhattan
       pl. gɛ  tü:tan  gɛ  rhattan
3p. sg. dhe  tü:ti  dhe  rhati
       pl. dhetye  tü:tin  dhetye  rhattan

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb /hwonpəh/ 'to be': Present tense:
Past tense: Past tense has a single form in all the persons and numbers: /hi/ 'was, were'.

Future tense:

9.0 Agreement

The agreement system is also tied to the verb forms. The marking differs with the tense of the verb. In some cases it appears to be a degenerated system, whereas in some cases it is symmetrical. In present tense forms it is a three way system, i.e., first person singular has one form; first person, second person and third person plural has another form and a third form represents second person and third person singular. We can say that with regard to person the distinction is made between first person singular and non-first person; whereas with regard to number in all the persons the plural form is the same.

In the present progressive also there is a three way system of agreement marking, but with some differences: first person stands out alone then first person plural, second person singular-plural and third person plural; and third person singular is also unique. In the present tense system it goes with second person.

In the past tense the three tier system is maintained but with different alignments: first person maintains its status as earlier, while first person plural goes with second person singular-plural and the third person singular-plural join together in one form. It may be important here to mention the agentive marker attached to the subject and optionally to the transitive verb form in past tense forms.

Past progressive and present perfective follow a highly simplified system where only a single form is found in all the numbers and persons.

Future tense follows a four way system: first person singular, first person plural, second person singular-plural, third person singular and third person plural. Agreement is with the agent. There is no agreement with regard to patient or noun-adjective forms in this language. Examples of the agreement forms can be seen in the verb paradigm charts just given in the preceding section.

10.0 The Noun Phrase

An NP consists of a noun or a pronoun, which may be modified by a pronoun, quantifier, or adjective. Examples:
Verbal nouns can also appear in NPs, in the older form of relative clause introduced in Section 3.10, e.g. /tüt mī/ 'drinking man' (the man who drinks); /dit wa:wo/ 'one who goes'.

11.0 The Verb Phrase

The VP consists of a main verb preceded by an adverb and/or followed by an auxiliary. Verbal endings appear on the auxiliary. Examples:

/dhi khoi/ 'this dog' /mi/ 'man'
/dhi sild khoi/ 'this white dog' /dhi mī/ 'this man'
/dhiye si: six khoise/ 'these white dogs' /sum mī/ 'three men'
/dhiye pi tin do khoise/ 'these four black dogs' /mha:t mīse/ 'many men'
/gyi:tə byad/ 'my brother' /ci:ci rhigor/ 'some field'
/sarba: nhyanta mī/ '(a) young handsome man'

Some predicates are formed from combinations of noun plus verb, adjective plus verb, or adverb plus verb:
Noun + verb
/ka:m/ lapaŋ/ 'to work'
work do
/mos/ rhaŋəŋ/ 'to dream'
dream come
/gyōs/ dha:ŋəŋ/ 'to swear'
oath give
/yu/ boNa:ŋəŋ/ 'to make beer'
beer make
/kaNo/ lapaŋ/ 'to make a hole'
hole do

Adjective + verb
/ori/ chuarpəŋ/ 'to appear fine'
good appear
/sod/ chuarpəŋ/ 'to feel cold'
cold appear

Adverb + verb
/lyoN/ lapaŋ/ 'to follow someone'
behind do
/pico/ lapaŋ/ 'to follow someone'
behind do

12.0 Syntax
The normal word order in Rongpo is Subject-Object-Verb (SOV). Examples of simple sentences with copula:

/gyi-dob/ khui yā/ 'I have a dog.'
I-to dog is

/dhi/ gyi-ta lhama yā/ 'This is my goat.'
this I-GEN goat is

/gyi-dob/ kita:b-se hini/ 'I have books.'
I-to book-pl. is

/dhe/ gyi-ta byad hini/ 'He is my brother.'
he I-GEN brother is

It can be seen from the possession examples that agreement is with the possessed object, even if the oblique possessor phrase precedes the NP representing the possessed object. The copula /yā/ can be substituted for by /hini/ but not vice versa. It may be that initially /yā/ was the singular copula and /hini/ the plural
copula, but now with the singular we may have /yā/ or /hini/, but with the plural it is always /hini/.

12.1 The direct object

The direct object normally follows the subject in monotransitive clauses. Subjects may be put in the agentive case and the object may be in the dative case.

/gye-jo dhe-ru tāki/ 'I saw him.'
I-ERG he-DAT saw

But the object may not always receive dative case. In general, NPs representing inanimate and often also non-human animate referents do not take the dative marker:

/seru-jo pyec tanjì/ 'The boy saw the bird.'
boy-ERG bird saw

12.2 The indirect object

In ditransitive clauses, the indirect object is placed before the direct object. The indirect object takes the dative marker, while the direct object does not receive any case marking. Examples:

/ramu-jo makru-ru kita:b dhe/ 'Ramu gave Makru a book.'
ramu-ERG makru-DAT book gave

/seru-jo dhe-ru kita:b dhē/ 'The boys gave him a book.'
boys-ERG he-DAT book gave

/ramu-jo gyi-ru phol khi/ 'Ramu gave me fruit.'
Ramu-ERG I-DAT fruit gave

12.3 Interrogative sentences

Interrogative sentences may contain a question word (wh-word) such as /khye/ 'what', which can also move to the front of the sentence, or interrogation may be indicated by a rising intonation. Examples:

/gē-dāb khye yā/ 'What do you have?'
you (pl.)-to what is

/khye gon gyi-ru ja-paŋ mha-khi tarc naï/ 'Can't you give me something to eat?'
what you (sg.) I-DAT eat-NOM NEG-give can
In the examples above the question words are /khyel/ 'what', /gho-ta/ 'whose', /gho/ 'who', /guast/ 'when', and /khimi/ 'how', which are responsible for the interrogative sense along with the rising intonation. The other question words are:

/khyoru/ 'why' /khyor mha/ 'why not'
/gu/ 'where' /khyoləŋ/ 'how much, how many'
/khilep/ 'how much, how many'

Interrogative sentences can be formed with the help of rising intonation. Some examples of suffixes like -ε, -εni, -ɛne, - keto/ are also found (see §8.11). Examples:

/dhe ghuEnil/ 'Who is he?'
/dhe kheconE/ 'Does he pull?'
/makru dija/ 'Makru went.'
/makru dije/ 'Did Makru go?'
/jaggu ty5konE/ 'Does Jaggu weep?'

In the examples about Makru above, both forms are given because some verbs have the suffix -ε/ in the simple past as well; e.g. /dhe rhe/ 'he went'. With rising intonation it will be interrogative.

/dhe-ru aber rhe/ 'Did he come late?'
/gə-dəb boti yā/ 'Do you have milk?'
/gan Dya:ra: dicEni/ 'Are you going home?'
With rising intonation these sentences can be interrogative ones. One of the suffixes used for imperative sentences also has the form /e/ (see §8.2), but imperatives would not take a rising intonation.

### 12.4 Negation

The negative adverb [mha–ma] generally appears immediately before the verb in negative clauses. The normal form for the negative marker is /mha/, but in rapid speech the aspiration is lost and the negative marker is pronounced [ma].

Examples:

- /gye gyən/ 'I go.' /gye ma-gyən/ 'I do not go.'
- /dəs di/ 'He went.' /dəs ma-di/ 'He did not go.'
- /dəs ditti/ 'He will go.' /dəs ma-ditti/ 'He will not go.'

In the case of emphatic sentences the negative particle is placed after the verb form. Examples:

- /gye ditta məgər rhatta mha/ I shall go but shall not come back.
- /gye-se yu-skən mha/ I am not able to walk.

Negation can also appear in interrogative sentences. Examples:

- /dhi gə-to duka:n məni/ 'Isn't this your shop?' this you (pl.)-GEN shop not.is (< mahini)
- /gən ma-rhacbəni/ 'Aren't you coming?' you (sg.) not-come+PRES

### 12.5 Conjunction and disjunction

Phrases or sentences can be joined with the help of the following coordinate conjunctions: /d5, dəNi, jə, jəNi, ør/. /d5/ and /dəNi/, /jə/ and /jəNi/ may alternate. Some informants gave /d5/, whereas some gave /jə/ for this coordinator. Only two phrases or sentences can be conjoined with these conjunctions; having more than two phrases is not allowed. E.g.

- /gye d5 dhe/ 'I and he'
- /ramu d5 makru/ 'Ramu and Makru'

but we cannot say
In such cases a pause between the phrases or words is enough. The adjectives have their scope within the phrase and they can not cross the conjunction 'and', therefore there is no ambiguity like in English where 'old men and women' has two readings. E.g., /jāt mi jē jāt kyeTi/ 'old man and old woman'; /jāt mi jē kyeTi/ 'old man and woman who is not old'. Verb phrases are conjoined with /or/. This is a borrowing of Hindi or 'and'.

/dhē tu:nì or jānì/ 'He drinks and eats.'
/gān rhan or dhe di/ 'You (pl.) came and he went.'

Clauses can also be conjoined by using /māgar/ 'but'. E.g.

/gye ditta māgar rhatta mha/ 'I shall go but will not come.'

Conditional sentences can be conjoined by /āgar ... tō/ 'if ... then'.

/āgar gye gyenjō to dim mha:wani/ 'If I had gone then it would not have happened like this.'

Disjunction is marked by /ya/ 'or', /kitō ... kita/ 'either or', or by /nā ... nā/ 'neither ... nor'. Examples:

/cho:Tu ya mo:Tu/ 'Chotu or Motu'
/gān ya dhe/ 'you or he'
/gōn da:j jattan ya jābēn/ 'Will you eat Dal or cooked food?'
/kitō rām kita mākru/ 'either Ram or Makru'
/nā mākru jatti nā rāmu jatti/ 'Neither Makru nor Ramu will eat.' (Lit.: 'Neither Makru will eat nor will Ramu eat. ')

Note: The forms /māgar/, /āgar ... tō/, /ya/, and /nā ... nā/ are borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Rongpo-English Glossary</th>
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<td>əb—adv., now (IA)</td>
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<td>əgar—conj., if (IA)</td>
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<td>əla:R—adj., tight, narrow (IA)</td>
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<td>əlsi—adj., rotten (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>əl—n., yawn</td>
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<td>ənDa:—n., egg (IA)</td>
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<td>əndha—n., blind (masc. IA)</td>
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<td>əndhi—n., blind (fem. IA)</td>
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<td>əndar—pp., inside (IA)</td>
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<td>ərj—n., request (IA)</td>
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<td>ər—conj., and (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>əwu—n., potato (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>aca—n., father's mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>acha—adj., good, O.K., etc. (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>achi ba:t—adj+n., good thing, good talk, used as a phrase (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aji—adv., once again, more than</td>
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<tr>
<td>akto phwɔr—vt., to open the door</td>
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<td>akto—n., door, entrance</td>
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<tr>
<td>aku—n., father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband</td>
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<tr>
<td>alu—pp., in, inside</td>
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<td>amca—n., path, way, road</td>
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<td>anwa:u—n., shepherd</td>
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<td>an—n., sound, voice</td>
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<td>aphi—reflexive pronoun, himself, oneself (IA)</td>
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<td>apu—n., breast</td>
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<td>arsi—n., mirror (IA)</td>
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<td>aRɔk—vi., to cry (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>aSɛŋa—adj., difficult (a- is an IA prefix added to TB adj. to derive antonyms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aŋ rha—vi. to snow, lit. 'snow comes'</td>
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<tr>
<td>aŋ—n., snow</td>
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<td>a:co—n., elder brother</td>
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<td>a:dɔ—n., ginger (IA)</td>
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<td>a:dɔr—n., respect (IA)</td>
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</table>

| a:dat—n., habit (IA)     |
| a:ga:s, aɡa:s—n., sky (IA) |
| a:ka khyɔr—vt., to defecate |
| a:ka—n., stool, faces    |
| a:khi—adv., last (IA)    |
| a:laN—n., spice (IA)     |
| a:ma—n., mother          |
| a:m—n., mango (IA)       |
| a:na—n., father's sister |
| a:pa—n., father          |
| a:ra:m—n., comfort, rest (IA) |
| a:s lo—vi., to hope (a:s < IA) |
| a:s—n., hope (IA)        |
| a:ta—n., elder sister, husband's elder brother's wife |
| a:Th, a:T—num., eight (IA) |
| a:wa:j—n., a call, sound (IA) |
| a:naN—n., courtyard (IA) |
| bɔcan dha—vt., to give promise |
| bɔcan—n., promise (IA)   |
| bɔdla: lhe—vt., to take revenge |
| bɔdla:—n., revenge (IA)  |
| bɔdal—vt., to change (IA) |
| bɔɡat—n., time (IA)      |
| bɔja:—vt., to ring, to play musical instrument (IA) |
| bɔja:r—n., market (IA)   |
| bɔNa:—vt., to make (IA)   |
| bɔnca:—n., finger         |
| bɔndu:k—n., rifle, gun (IA) |
| bɔnd—adj., close (IA)     |
| bɔra:bɔr—adj., equal (IA) |
| bɔRa—adj., big (IA)       |
| bɔRwa:l—n., a Garhwali clan name |
| bɔRya—n., bull (IA)       |
| bɔrɔt—n., fast (IA)       |
| bɔs—adv., enough, stop (IA) |
| bɔta:—vt., to tell (IA)   |
bāṭō — n., wind (IA)
bāc — vt., to read (IA)
bāḍār — n., monkey (IA)
bāj — n., childless woman (IA)
bās — n., bamboo (IA)
bāT — vt., to distribute (IA)
ba-, bar— vt., to bring
ba:ba — n., younger brother or sister
ba:bu — n., father (address term) (IA)
ba:churu — n., calf (IA)
ba:gya — adv., two days after tomorrow
ba:g — n., tiger (IA)
ba:j — vt., to play a musical instrument (IA)
ba:lu — n., lamb
ba:nd — adj., left side (IA)
ba:Rē — n., shoemaker (IA)
ba:Rō — n., garden (IA)
ba:R — n., fence (IA)
ba:R — n., flood (IA)
ba:s — n., smell (IA)
ba:wo — n., sand (IA)
bag — vt., to tear
baki — n., remainder, balance (IA)
barkha rha — vi., to rain, lit. 'rain comes'
barkha — n., rain (IA)
behōd — adv., too much (IA)
beka:r — adj., useless (IA)
beri — n., enemy (IA)
bet — n., stick, cane (IA)
bi, bhi — adv., also (IA)
bi:s — num., twenty (IA)
bi:t — vi., pass away (time) (IA)
biga:R — vt., to spoil (IA)
bigār — vi., to be spoiled (IA)
bigār — adv., without (IA)
bik — n., poison (IA)
bima:n — n., disease (IA)
bima:r — n., sick (IA)
birkhu — n., kidney
birō — n., cat (IA)
bistica — n., bedding (IA)
biswa:s — n., faith (IA)
bisār — vi., to forget (IA)
bita: — vt., to spend (time) (IA)
bite — n., hunger
bīThi — n., a type of sack
bogTya — n., a type of goat
bok — vt., to weigh
boldu — adj., soft
bōN — n., forest (IA)
bōT — vt., to make rope (IA)
boti — n., buttermilk
botaw — n., bottle (IA)
boyo — n., mad (IA)
bū — vt., to carry
bu:N — vt., to knit, to weave (IA)
bus — n., straw
but — n., to sow, to plough
budya — n., old man (IA)
budsi — n., old woman (IA)
bu — n., grain
buā — n., a village name
buāni — n., broom (IA)
bul — vi., lie down
bya:du — adj., thin (flat objects like paper, cloth)
bya:kpya — n., flour
byan — n., Tibet
byanpa — n., a Tibetan
byē — vi., to run
byo — n., marriage (IA)
byoli — n., bride (IA)
byolō — n., bridegroom (IA)
byor — adj., first (IA)
byōd — n., brother
byōse — n., brothers (pl.)
bhābāR — vi., to roast (IA)
bhābāRyā — vt., roast (IA)
bhaddō — adj., ugly (IA)
bhaga: — vt. drive away, to elope (IA)
bhagwa:n-n., God (IA)
bholā:dim-n., good person (IA)
bhast-n., buckwheat
bhās-n., a type of grain out of which a loaf is made which is considered sacred
bhatijā-n., nephew (IA)
bhatijī-n., niece (IA)
bhātyā-vi., to call (near the speaker)
bhā:i-n., brother (IA)
bhā:j-vi., to run, to go away (IA)
bha:Nja-n., sister's son (IA)
bha:Nji-n., sister's daughter (IA)
bha:n-n., hemp (IA)
bha:p-n., steam (IA)
bha:ri-adj., heavy (IA)
bhalan-n., a generic term used for cows, bulls.
bhāT-a Garhwali brahmin clan name (IA)
bheesō-n., buffalo bull (IA)
bhed-n., secret (IA)
bhēj-vt., to send (IA)
bhēN-n., puzzle, shaft (IA)
bhij-vi., to get wet (IA)
bihja:-vt., to make wet (IA)
bhiti-n., wall (IA)
bhō rha-vi., to boil
bhō-n., eye brow (IA)
bhōri-n., a clan name
bhōR-n., hero one who leads (IA)
bhōw-n., ebullition, boiling liquid
bhūk, bhūg-vi., to bark (IA)
bhu:j-n., birch tree (IA)
bhug:r-n., a Tibetan type of sheep
bhujā:n., fly (IA)
bhujalā-n., gourd (IA)
bhūra-adj., brown (IA)
bhūs-n., fodder (IA)
bhu-n., snake, insect (IA)
bhwāri-n., bee of big size
bhwītāya-n., a village name
bhya:p-vi., to do good
cēba, cēpa-vt., to chew (IA)
cēku-n., knife (IA)
cēla-vt., to drive, to help someone walk (IA)
cēmāk-vi., to shine (IA)
cēmāka:-vt., to cause to shine (IA)
cēnt-adj., sharp
cēTē-n., mat (IA)
ca:-vi., to wish (IA)
ca:k-vt., to try, to test
ca:ma-n., daughter
cā:m-n., skin (IA)
cā:s-vt., to begin, to start
cā:T-vt., to lick (IA)
cag, cyag-n., iron
camko-n., a type of bag made of wool
cart la-vt., to make hot
cart-adj., hot
can, cyan-vi., to leak
ci:ci-adj., small, a little bit (solid things)
ci:j-n., thing
ci:mi-n., mother's younger sister
ci:N-vt., to build (brick or stone wall or house)
ci:ni-n., sugar (IA)
ci:r-vi, to saw (IA)
ci:pō-n., eye lash (IA)
ci:ra:-vt., to cause to saw (IA)
ci-n., grass
corna-n., a type of gamble game
cor-vt., to peel (IA)
cori-n., thief (IA)
cor-n., thief (IA)
cu:n-vt., to choose (IA)
cu:s-vt., to suck (IA)
cum-vt., to hold, to catch
cur-vt., to light (lamp, match etc.)
cuTka-n., a local blanket
cuŋ gya-n., sixth day after tomorrow

cwi:r-n., python
cwō - vt., to card cotton or wool
cwoko-n., chaff (IA)
cyā:p, cyā:-vt., to press
cyār-n., bed bug
cyāŋ - vt., to lick
cyu:-vt., to brew
cyu:i - n., apricot
cyūku khyar-vt., to urinate
cyūku-n., urine
cyōcō-n., figure, shape
cyōd, cyōp-vt., to kindle fire
cr-n., yak (IA)
chām-n., wool
chant-n., light
chat-n., roof (IA)
chawo-adj., dirt
cha:N-vt., to choose (IA)
cha:po - n., elder sister's husband
cha:rō-n., ashes
chat-n., breast, chest (IA)
chakō - n., picture
chāT-vt., to select (IA)
chāTō-adj., fast
chat-adj., warm
cha-n., salt
chemi-n., a type of beans
cher-vt., to tease (IA)
cheri-n., son
ches-vi., to warm oneself
chēT-adv., far
ché - num., six (IA)
che:l-n., shade (IA)
che:po-adj., sixth
chi, chi-chi - n., shame
chīk-vt., to sneeze
chīk-n., sneeze (IA)
chi:l-vt., to peel (IA)
chi:N-adj., weak (IA)
chi:r-vt., to milk
chin-vt., to tie a knot

chink-a-n., a name of a village (winter village)

chinpa-n., liver
chormi-n., female
choro-n., spleen
chorso-n., male
chō - vt., to buy
chō-n., thorn
chu:T-vi., to be left out (IA)
chukpa rha-vi., to be offended
chukpa-n., anger, a feeling of being offended

chuni-n., chin (IA)
chura-n., cheese
chusaiya-n., avalanche
chuar-vi., to feel, to appear
chya-n., pair
chya:c-vt., to break
chya:s-vi., to be ready
chya:mpa-adj., sweet
chya:mpa-n., bad cold
chyu-vt., to divide, to share
chyoR-n., extreme edge (IA)
chya:s, chas-adj., fat
dāb-pp., possessive postposition
daga:t-n., that time
dagDya:no-n., shaky (IA)
dakchin-n., south
dōkt-adj., hard (IA)
dōma:g, dima:g-n., brain (IA)
dōmi-adv., like that
daphna:-vt., to bury
daphna:n-vi., to be buried (IA)
daphna-n., burial (IA)
darma:n-pp., in between
das- num., ten (IA)
dagar-n., outside (outside the room, house)
dagaRya:Ni-n., female friend (IA)
dagaRya-n., friend (IA)
daksiN-n., a payment given to a priest for his religious work
da:i—n., mid-wife (IA)
da:n—n., alms (IA)
dan—n., a type of carpet
daq—n., a rope used for keeping
clothes
da:Na—n., grain, corn (IA)
dar, darc—vi., to tremble
da:Ra—n., molar teeth (IA)
da:Ri—n., beard (IA)
darsan—n., visit, meeting, to be seen
(IA)
da:ru—n., liquor (IA)
dasa—n., position, condition (IA)
da:si—n., slave (female) (IA)
da:s—n., slave (IA)
da:u—n., pulses (IA)
de—n., curd (IA)
debi—n., goddess (IA)
dedu:t—n., eating and drinking
deNo—n., right side (IA)
des—n., region, country (IA)
di—vi., to go
dila:p—adj., so big, that large
dil—n., heart (IA)
dimi—adv., like this, so
din—n., day (IA)
dipu—n., this one, this side
diwa:r—n., wall (IA)
d5—vi., graze
d5—conj., and
do—adv., exactly there
dod—n., inkpot (IA)
don—n., sorrow
dori—n., hole
dost—n., friend (IA)
dosti—n., friendship (IA)
do—adv., there
du—adv., here
du-du—adv., exactly here
duás—vi., to say
du:ro—adv., again (IA)
du:Na—adj., double (IA)
dur—adv., far away (IA)
duka:nda:r—n., shopkeeper (IA)
duka:n—n., shop (IA)
dukhi—n., one who has pain (IA)
dukh—n., pain, grief (IA)
dusmæni—n., enmity (IA)
dusmæn—n., enemy (IA)
dusro—adj., the other, second (IA)
dyol—n., temple (IA)
dyora:Ni—n., husband's younger
brother's wife (IA)
dyor—n., husband's younger brother
(IA)
dyö—n., god (IA)
dyolæn—adj., that many
dhādyæa—vt., to hunt, to rush (IA)
dhajær—adv., there, near by, at
dhæjer—adv., up there
dhakka—vt., to push (IA)
dhæmka—vt., to threaten (IA)
dhæna:i—n., bow (IA)
dhændya—vi., walk unsteadily
dhæRæk—vi. heart beating (IA)
dhærom—n., duty, religion
dhæroti—n., earth (IA)
dhætæjæa—pro., they, those (agentive)
dhætænu, dhæyanu—pro., they (dative)
dhäuser—adv., now
dha—vt., to give (to 2nd or 3rd
person)
dhæni—n., a clan name
dha:n—adv., at once
dha:ro—n., water stream (IA)
dha:r—n., an edge, a long mountain
range (IA)
dharů—adv., recently
dhe—pro., 3sg (animate and inanimate)
dhe:ja—pro., 3sg agentive
dhéro, dhoru—pro., 3sg dative
dhætæye, dhætæjæa—pro., 3pl
dhætæ—pro., 3sg possessive
dhi:n—adv., last to last year
dhij—a—pro., this (sg. agentive)
dhipu, dipu—adv., on this side
dhiru—pro., this (sg dative)
dhise, dhise—pro., this (sg ablative)
dhitya:s—vi., to be satisfied (of hunger)
dhitye—pro., these
dhita—pro., of this
dhi—pro., this
dhu:—vt., lay together
dhuoka—n., deception (IA)
dhunya:r—n., fisherman (IA)
dhuvu—n., dust (IA)
dhya:—vi., to loaf around
dhya:n se—adv., carefully (IA)
Da:n—n., punishment in the form of a fine (IA)
Da:ñ—n., rock (IA)
Da:w—n., wooden beam (IA)
Dalo—n., tree (IA)
Damphan—n., a clan name
Dan—n., hilly place (IA)
Dasa:N—n., bed (IA)
Di:b—n., edge
Dor—n., rope (IA)
Do—n., pain (IA)
Du:b—vi., to sink (IA)
Duba:—vt., to make something sink (IA)
Duág—adj., rough (IA)
Dya:ra—n., house, a staying place
Dagar rha—vi., to belch (IA)
Dagar—n., belch
Dane—n., fence (IA)
Deni—n., stretcher, barrow (IA)
Donk—n., sting (IA)
Dor—vi. to be afraid of (IA)
Dora:—vt., to frighten (IA)
DhãDu—n., lynx (IA)
Dha:no rha—vi., to hail
Dha:no—n., hail
Dha:w—n., slope (IA)

Dher—n, heap (IA)
Dhono—adj., hollow (IA)
Dhu:n—vt., to search (IA)
Dhanya—n., thumb
Dhäma:k—n., a blow, sound of something falling (IA)
e—interj., hey (while calling someone)
ekdam—adj., soon, suddenly (IA)
ela—interj., exclamation expressing surprise
eRi—n., heel (IA)
er—pp., above, from the speaker's level
ëbi—n., wicked person (IA)
ëb—n., vice (IA)
ëniñ—n., respect form for father, fatherly
ës—n., enjoyment (IA)
ë—interj., hey!

dhim—adj., hollow (IA)

du—vt., to search (IA)

dhoud—n., a blow, sound of something falling (IA)

dha—vt., to make something sink (IA)

dhuan—n., a term used for the Garhwal person (mas. sg.)
dhuan—n., ball, a glass bead (IA)
guam—n., a term used for a Garhwal person (fem.sg.)

guastari—adv., sometimes or the other
guasta—adv., when
guc—vi., to sleep
guca—n., father's or mother's maternal aunt
gulu—n., penis

gunti—n., button (IA)
gurbawa—n., goat dung
guti—n., father's or mother's maternal uncle
gu—adv., where
guase—n., Garhwalis (masc.pl.)
gyak, gyakc—vi., to be broken (used for hard objects)
gya—n., day
gya—num., hundred
gyejo—pro., 1sg agentive
gye—pro., 1sg
gyiru—pro., 1sg dative
gyita wa:sta—pro., 1sg benefactive
gya—vi., to go (present tense stem only)
gyar, gyar—vi., to fear
gyart—n., fear
gyas dha—vt., to take or give an oath
gyas—n., oath
goN—vt., to count (IA)
go—vi., melt (IA)
geta—pro., 2pl. possessive
geta—pro., 2sg possessive
gæ—pro., 2pl
gæda—n., ass (IA)
gædor—n., rivulet
gaj—n., yard (IA)
gan—pro., 2sg
gormi—n., heat (IA)
gor—n., castle (IA)
goram—n., river (IA)
gawa—vt., to melt (IA)
gha:Ti—n., valley (IA)
gher—vt., to besiege, to surround (IA)
ghi:N—n., hate (IA)
ghinYya:s—vt., to hate (IA)
gho, ghua—pro., who, that (relative pronoun)
ghoj—a—pro., who (sg. agentive)
ghol—vt., to dissolve (IA)
ghori—adv., some, any
ghori—n., mare (IA)
ghor—pro., to whom (sg.)
ghotj—a—pro., who (pl. agentive)
ghote:nu—pro., obj. to whom (pl.)
ghote:a—pro., whose (pl. possessive)
ghote—pro., whose (sg.)
ghum—vi., to stroll, to go around (IA)
ghu:stari—adj., sometimes
ghua:Ra—n., horse (IA)
ghuma:—vt., to make something move in a round (IA)
ghunn—n., knee (IA)
ghya:r—adv., here, this place
ghya:wo—n., quarrel
ghanTa—n., hour (IA)
ghoRi—ghoRi—adv., time and again (IA)
ghoRi—n., clock, watch, moment (IA)
ghas laga:—vt., to sing a song
ghas—n., song
ghaT—n., watermill (IA)
hap—vi., to gasp (IA)
hāju:Ru—n., funny, cheerful (IA)
hā—adv., yes (IA)
ha:r—vi., to be defeated (IA)
ha:r—gya:r—adv., here and there
ha:r—adv., away from
haja:r5—adj. thousands (IA)
hakala—vi., to stammer (IA)
halka—adj., light (IA)
hara:—vt., to defeat (IA)
harko—n., bone (IA)
harku—adv., behind
hati gya—adv., next day
hati—n., elephant (IA)
ahya—n., plough man (IA)
hid, hip—vt., to grind
hid—n., mud
hi—adv., only (IA)
hoR—n., competition (IA)
huŋ, hunc—, hun—, hum—vi., to sit, to live, to be
huRkya—n., juggler (IA)
hu5—vt., to roast
huɔn, huɔm—vt., to be, to take
hyɔ, hyɔc—vi., to go down
hɔsa—vt., to make someone laugh
(hA)
hɔba:s—n., practice, exercise (hA)
hɔja:r—num., one thousand (hA)
hɔk—n., right (hA)
ɔmba—n., stubborn
ɔmensa—adv., always (hA)
ɔrə:n—adj., surprised (hA)
hɔRkū—adv., this side
hɔryɔ—adj., green (hA)
ɔ:b—n., sleep
ichya—n., desire (hA)
ila:j—n., treatment (hA)
in—pro., lpl
ina:m—n., prize (hA)
injɔ—n—vi., to wait for
injɔr—n, wait (hA)
injɔ—pro., we (agentive form)
injɔja:m—n., arrangements (hA)
injɔ—pro., ours (poss.)
inu—pro., we (dative form)
ɔpyɔr—pro., on us
irfa—n., jealousy, envy (hA)
is, is—pro., from us
iski:m—n., plan (hA)
isku:l—n., school (English via hA)
jo—vt., to eat
jɔb—adv., when (hA)
jɔb... tɔb—adv., when ...then (hA)
jɔbki—adv., when, although (hA)
jɔbɔn—n., meal, food
jɔd—n., wheat
jɔgɔt—n., a name, world (hA)
jɔmːa—vt., to make curd from milk
(hA)
jɔmːi:n—n., land (hA)
jɔra—adv., a bit (hA)
jɔru:r—adv., surely (hA)
jɔwa:b—n., answer, reply (hA)
jɔŋal—n., forest (hA)
jɔ ga—n., place (hA)
jɔ: g—n., watch
jɔ:i—n., net (hA)
jɔ:j—n., aircraft (hA)
jɔ:N—vi., to know (hA)
jɔ:nwɔr—n., animal (hA)
jɔRak—vi., to get stick (hA)
jɔs—n., gold
jɔThi—n., a stick (hA)
jɔŋgali—n., pajama
jɔŋma, jɔŋma—n., copper
jəpɔ—n., bridge
ji:b—n., anything with life (hA)
ji:t—vi., to win (hA)
ji:bɔRo—n., tongue (hA)
jita—vt., to win (hA)
jɔg—n., fortune (hA)
jon—n., moon
jɔR—vt., to join (hA)
jɔR—n., joint (hA)
jɔr—n., power, strength (hA)
juːa nhya—vt., to gamble
juːa—n., gamble (hA)
juːwɔ—n., yoke (hA)
juːba—n., a hybrid of yak
juːRa—n., shoe (hA)
juːka—n., leech (hA)
juːkha—n., moustache
jugū—n., body
jumĩŋ—n., body
jumi—n., a hybrid of yak
juTho—n., defiled by eating or drinking (hA)
uya—n., tea (hA)
jɔRo, jəRo—n., root (hA)
jɔr—n., fever (hA)
jɔyɔ—a, n., twins (hA)
ejNɔr—n., glow worm
jha:Ri—n., bush (hA)
jhi:lo—adj., loose (hA)
jhiː—n., lake (hA)
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<td>jhoyo — n., bag (IA)</td>
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<td>jhu:l — vi., to swing (IA)</td>
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<td>jhula: — vt., to swing (IA)</td>
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<td>jhunD — n., herd (of animals) (IA)</td>
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<td>jhuri — n., fold (IA)</td>
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<td>jhuTha — n., liar (IA)</td>
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<td>jhuT — n., false, a lie (IA)</td>
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<td>jhamalTÖ — n., wasp (IA)</td>
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<td>jháTca — vi., to jerk (IA)</td>
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<td>ka:c — adj., raw, uncooked (IA)</td>
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<td>ka:g — n., crow (IA)</td>
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<td>ka:m — n., work (IA)</td>
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<td>ka:No — n., story, blind woman (IA)</td>
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<td>ka:No — vt., to make a hole</td>
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<td>ka:No — n., blind man (IA)</td>
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<td>ka:n — n., shoulder (IA)</td>
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<td>ka:phi — adv., enough (IA)</td>
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<td>ka:T — vt., to cut (IA)</td>
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<td>kad — n., bite of snake, dog</td>
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<td>kakh — adv., besides</td>
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<td>kalco — pp., above, over</td>
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<td>kaldu — pp., above</td>
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<tr>
<td>kal — pp., in, inside</td>
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<tr>
<td>kamra — n., room (IA)</td>
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<td>kan, kam — vi., to catch sight of</td>
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<td>kan — vi., to see (imp. sg.)</td>
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<td>kanpuRi — n., temple (IA)</td>
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<td>kar — n., castrated ram</td>
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<td>ker — n., line</td>
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<td>ki (tə)... ki (tə) — conj., either... or (IA)</td>
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<td>ki:n — adj., dirt (IA)</td>
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<td>kilcÖ — adv., nearby</td>
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<td>kildu — pp., in between</td>
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<td>kim — n., house</td>
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<td>kirmala — n., ant</td>
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<td>kisam — adj., type (IA)</td>
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<td>kita:b — n., book (seriticvia IA)</td>
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<td>kor — vt., to carve (IA)</td>
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<td>koÖ — n., coat (Eng via IA)</td>
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<td>ku:d — vi., to jump (IA)</td>
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<td>kui — n., fungus</td>
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<td>kukRu — n., hen (IA)</td>
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<td>kuNi, koNi — n., elbow (IA)</td>
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<td>kuŋkya — vi., to bark (IA)</td>
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<td>kua:Ra — n., seed, sprout (IA)</td>
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<td>kuataŋ — n., walnut</td>
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<td>ku:R — n., mist</td>
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<td>kue — adv., some</td>
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<td>kyä — vi., to be ashamed of</td>
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<td>kya:wa — n., banana (IA)</td>
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<td>kyŚTO — n., boy, man. lad</td>
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<td>kyöŋ — adv., how much, how many</td>
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<td>këTi — n., young girl, lady</td>
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<td>kächa — n., underwear (IA)</td>
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<td>kādu — n., pumpkin (IA)</td>
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<td>kāgrya:i — n., armpit (IA)</td>
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<td>kāi — adv., many (IA)</td>
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<td>kāma — vt., to earn, to do (IA)</td>
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<td>kāmjor — adv., weak (IA)</td>
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<td>kāmar — n., loins, waist (IA)</td>
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<td>kāndha — n., shoulder (IA)</td>
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<td>kānu:N — n., ear (IA)</td>
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<td>kāra:ma:t — n., wonder (IA)</td>
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<td>kāri:b — adv., approximate, near (IA)</td>
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<td>kās — vt., to fasten (IA)</td>
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<td>kēTa — vi., to get cut (IA)</td>
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<td>kāthā — n., story</td>
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<td>kēTor — adv., hard (IA)</td>
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<td>kēTya:r — n., slope (IA)</td>
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<td>kāŋgi — n., comb (IA)</td>
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<td>kē:si — vi., to cough (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kē:si rha — vi., to get a cough</td>
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<td>kē:si — n., cough (IA)</td>
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<td>khab, khap — vt., to cover</td>
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<tr>
<td>khaks — vi. to cover oneself (reflexive v.)</td>
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<td>khaTo — adv., sour (IA)</td>
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<td>khan — n., a weight of dry things about</td>
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<td>kha — n., hair of head</td>
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<td>khebi — adv., anything</td>
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kheb—n., needle
khi:—vi., to worship
khi:sa—n., pocket (IA)
khyag: t, khyagat—adv., sometimes
khikca—vi., to giggle
khilep—adj., how much, how many
khilta—n., shirt
khami—adv., how
khir—vt., to close door or window
khiri...khiri...—conj., so...that...as...if
khiri—n., something (also past form of /khir/)
khirki—n., window (IA)
khoh—vt., to harvest
khoj la—vt., to search
khoj—vt., to search (IA)
khoj—n., search (IA)
khol—vt., to open something closed
khoR—n., enclosure
khu:b—adj., much, many (IA)
khub—vt., to close inside, animals or persons etc.
khud—n., self (IA)
khuchi—n., puppy
khui—n., dog
kulmo—n., hay
khub—adj., lose
khum—n., pillow
khu:ti—n., lower leg (IA)
ku—n., smoke
khu:ma—n., bed
khuar—vt., to turn over
khuakalo—adj., hollow (IA)
khya: g, khyak—vt., to break, to pluck
khyagta—adj., sweet
khyen, khyeno—adv., what, that
khye—adv., what
khyo—vt., to scrape
khyor mha—adv., why not
khyor ki—conj., because
khyor—adv., why
khyos—vi., to ride
khyo—vt., to give (to first person only)
khyoga:tmha khyaga: t—a d v.,
sometimes or the other
khyoga:ta—adv., sometimes
khyok—adv., how much, how many
khyal—vi., to leave behind
khyar—vt., to talk; physical secretion
khyawa, khyawa—n., husband
khvi—vi., to be hungry
khoco—n., belly, stomach
khN—vt., to dig (IA)
khé guast—adv., sometime
khéc—vt., to pull (IA)
khégu—adv., somewhere (IA)
khé—adv., somewhere, anywhere (IA)
khabar lhe—vi., to take information, or to take to task
khabar—n., news, information (IA)
khám—n., beam
khant—adj., dull, not sharp
khara:b—adj., bad (IA)
kharo—vt., to stir
khasú—adj., dull, not bright (IA)
khatagta—adj., bitter
khôTkhal—adv., knock (IA)
khôTkhal—vt., to knock
khawa—vt., to feed (IA)
là:k—num., one lac
lama—n., father's elder brother's wife; mother's elder sister
lana—vi., to cross some hurdle (IA)
lân—n., clothing (IA)
lapa—n., father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband
lat ko—adv., dumb (IA)
là:u—n., saliva (IA)
labu—adj., big, large
laca—n., young goat
lag—n., hand
lagpa—n., glove
lagtu—adj., thin
lalli—n., a type of woolen blanket
lqb — n., cow dung
lR — adj., lame (IA)
la — n., manure, dung
la — n., a type of goat; month
lek — vt., to write (IA)
ler — n., position
les — vi., to smear
le — pp., with
li: d — adj., heavy
lika — vt., to cause to write (IA)
lit — adv., near
lob — n., greed (IA)
logTo — n., uncastrated male goat
loR — vt., to quarrel (IA)
loTa: — vt., to return (IA)
lot — n., skin
lua — n., lungs
lu:la — adj., a person without hands (IA)
lu:to — n., mange
lu:T — vt., to rob (IA)
lungya — adv., four days after tomorrow
lua:r — n., blacksmith (IA)
lya — vt., to give birth
lya:c — vi., to be born
lyoni — adj., next
lyoN — adv., behind, after
lya, lya:c — vi., burn
la, lua — vt., to say, to speak
la — to do, to make
lac, lac — adj., flexible (IA)
laga:ta:r — adv., continuously (IA)
lan — n., work
laref — vt., to rap, to roll (IA)
las — n., price
lS:Ta: — vt., to hang (IA)
lS:Ta — vi., hang (IA)
lawa — n., a type of blanket
lha:ma — n., a type of goat
lhabca, lhapca — n., ring
lhe — vt., to take
lhedo — adj., yellow
lhu:ja — n., leech
lhyam, lhyan — vt., to drive away cattle
lh:soR — vt., to pull
ma:lok — n., landlord, owner (IA)
ma:ma — n., mother's brother, father's sister's husband
ma:n — vi., to agree (IA)
ma:Na — n., a name of the valley
ma:n — n., respect (IA)
ma:phi tho — vt., to request pardon
ma:phi — n., forgiveness (IA)
ma:wa — n., a chain of beads (IA)
ma:ya — n., illusion, money (IA)
macha — n., fish (IA)
magpa, makpa — n., younger sister's husband, daughter's husband
makRa — n., spider (IA)
marcha — n., a name given to the people of one of the valleys
marka — n., a village name
mar — n., ghee, clarified butter
ma — n., sheep
me sa:su — n., husband's maternal aunt
meda — n., plane ground (IA)
mela — adj., dirty (IA)
mel — n., dirt (IA)
menat — n., hard work (IA)
mn — n., person
mi — n., a mile (English via IA)
mignora — n., yellowish eye discharge
migti — n., tears, lit. 'eye waters'
mig — n., eye
mingya — adv., a day after tomorrow
mini — n., gums
miser — n., father's younger brother's wife
mise — n., persons (pl.)
mTi:Ta: — vt., to wipe (IA)
mitig — n., a flying insect
momo — n., mother's mother
moNɔ, moRɔ—n., dead body (IA)
moR—vi., to turn (IA)
om—vt., mop up
mosam—n., weather (IA)
uu—n., original stock, base
mu:c—vi. to let loose
mu:ri—n., wild bee
muā—n., kiss
muca:—vt. to release
mulyan—adv., night
mul—n., silver
mulem—adj., soft (IA)
muncanam—adv., early morning
muncə—adv., morning
munya:u—n., source
murkuli—n., earring (IA)
muskił—adj., difficult (IA)
muyo—n., scoundrel
muŋri—n., maize (IA)
myo—n., barren land
myoŋkə—n., frog (IA)
məchər—n., mosquito (IA)
majak—n., fun, joke (IA)
məna—vt., to persuade (IA)
məndə—adj., red
məŋə—n., water well
man—n., mind, heart (IA)
mərc—n., chili (IA)
məRgini, məNgini—n., nape of the neck (IA)
mərtoliya—n., a clan name
məR—n., a weight of 37 kg.
məs—n., dream
mhan—n., medicine
mhast—adv., very many, very much (IA)
mbaʃə—n., elder brother's wife
mba—adv., negation marker, no, not
mhe—n., fire
mhin—n., name
mho—vt. to load
na:c—vt., to dance (IA)
naːc—n., dance (IA)
naːg—n., a big snake (IA)
naːi—n., groove
naːNi—n., nerve (IA)
naːŋə—n., naked (IA)
naːra:j—adj., angry (IA)
naːr—n., foot
naːs—n., destruction (IA)
naːtiNi—n., granddaughter, daughter's daughter (IA)
naːti—n., grandson, daughter's son (IA)
naːu—n., boat (IA)
naca:r—adv., before, in front of
nadpa—n., sick person
nad—n., sickness
nag—n., pus
namchā—vt., to become dawn or dusk
namci—n., villager
namʃa—n., younger brother's wife, a married lady
nam—n., village
naːnyə—n., intestine, gut
naninj—adv., last year
nem—n., rule (IA)
nəR-chiləm—n., smoking pipe (IA)
niːlo—adj., blue (IA)
niːr—n., day
niːti—n., a village name
niːba—n., rat, mouse
nica—n., mother's father's sister, father's father's sister
nicoR—vt., to squeeze (IA)
nised—n., pain
nisə—adj., low (IA)
ni—n., sun
nəlo—n., navel
nənano—n., mother's brother's wife
nəRi—n., butter (IA)
nə—adj., only
nə—num., nine (IA)
uːdə—adj., new
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<td>nuase—n., pots (pl.)</td>
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<td>nya:r—adv., yesterday</td>
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<td>nyama—n., sweets</td>
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<td>nyau—n., bastard</td>
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<td>nəg—n., gem (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>nəja:—vt., to cross (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nən—n., finger nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nəRD, nənd—n., husband’s younger sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nəryu—n., coconut (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nərək—n., hell (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nəs—vi., to be ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nəta:r... nəta:r—conj., neither... nor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha:, —nha:c—vt., to dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha:ma—n., goats and sheep (a common term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha:k—n., pigeon, dove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhant—adj., beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhar—vt., to throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhars—n., fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhi:s gya—adj., two hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhi:s phyro—adv., two times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhi:s—num., two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhilan—adv., twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhimci—n., nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhi:s gya—adv., two days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhisari—adv., both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhod—n., pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhu:s—vi., to wait for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhsmca:r, nhanca:r, nhica:r—adv., front, before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nə—num., five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nəpo—adj., fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nəgya—adv., fifth day, five hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o thamin—adv., any day before two days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol—vt., to knead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ola—interjection, oh! (while calling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oro, orə—n., tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oriya—n., smell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or—n., direction (AI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oŋ—vi., to doze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oŋ—n., slumber (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oja:r—n., implement (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ori—adj., good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or—conj., and (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>əs—n., dew (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ota:r—n., a male name-Avatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:k—vi., to ripen (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:khı—n., women’s upper clothes, a gown type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:l—n., a clan name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:n-sa:t—adj., five-seven (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:n—n., betel leaf (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:N—pp., in, under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:pi—n., sinner (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:p—n., sin (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:R—n., mountain, a big rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:t—n., leaf of a plant (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:wə—n., frost (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pachim—n., west (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paloŋ—n., bed (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pan—vt., to spin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parbə—n., festival (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paRdo—adj., wide, broad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pəc—n., handle (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pəsav—n., money (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pec—n., bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pel—vt., to feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pela—adj., first (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pera dha—vt., to guard (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pera—n., watch (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per—pp., on (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi gya—num., four hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi:T—vt., to beat (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pis—vi., to be filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pigya—adv., four days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pijag—n., seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pin—vt., to fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piwa:—vt., to make someone drink (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi—num., four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pəc—vi., to reach (IA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponco—pp., under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
popo—n., mother's father
pɔR—n., rock
pot—vt., to brew
pu:j—vt., to worship (IA)
pu:ja—n., worship (IA)
pu:r—adj., whole, full (IA)
pu:Tu—n., anus, buttocks
pucaRi—n., tail (IA)
pun—vt., to cook
purb—adv., east (IA)
purpuRi—n., temple (IA)
puru—n., husband's elder brother
pusu—n., head
puyu—n., husband's elder sister
pwa:ka—n., vagina
pæcta—vi., to repent (IA)
pæka—vt., to ripen (IA)
pæc—n., milk
pæTa——vt., turn around (IA)
pæTa——vi., turn around (IA)
pændra—num., fifteen (IA)
pæanga—n., toe (IA)
pæra:u—n., halt (IA)
pærsan—adj., happy (IA)
pær—pp., on (IA)
pæta:w—n., imaginary world under the earth. (IA)
pæta—n., knowledge, address (IA)
pæya—vt., to sharpen
pæya:r—n., meadow
pha:ŋa—n., branch of a tree (IA)
pha:R—vt., to split (IA)
pha:T—vi., burst (IA)
phac—vt., to put some dry eatable in mouth like, sattu, roasted grains, etc.
phag—vt., to break (thread, rope)
phags—vi., to be broken
phan, pham—vt., to stitch, to sew
phas—vt., causative form of /phac-/ phaT—n., arm (IA)
pha—n., a chip of pine wood
phæl—vi., spread (IA)
phela—vt., to spread
phæRi—n., staircase (IA)
pher—n., a round about way (IA)
phi:ya—n., a squirrel-like animal
phi:jba—n., saddle cloth
phi:Tin, phaT—n., ashes
pho—vt., to dry
phoc, pho:d—vi., fade away
phom—n., supposition
phoR—vt., to break (IA) (hard objects, stones etc.)
phoro—n., spade
phoro—adj., brown
phoRs—vi., to be broken
phost—adj., dried
phu:k—vt., to blow, to puff (IA)
phu:l—vi., to bloom (IA)
phula—vt., to pump air (IA)
phun—vt., to kindle, to strike (fire)
phuRda, phurda—adj., fat, bulky
phuskya—vt., to persuade, to allure
phutar—n., hearth, oven
phuol—vt., to open, to loosen
phuolc—vi., be open, loose
phuolTi—n., a pot
phuonya—n., a clan name
phuost—adj., opened
phyag—vt., to open
phyalan—adj., half
phyer—vt., to hasten
phyod-mulyaŋ—adj., midnight
phyenŋ—adj., noon
phyas khyer—vt., to fart
phyas—n., fart
phægol—n., bark of tree (IA)
phæl—n., fruit (IA)
phæŋa—n., dead body
phæry—n., duty (IA)
ragaR—vt., to scrub (IA)
rækco—n., defense
rækya—adj., protection
ronca: -vt., to erect
roanka: -vt., decapitate, behead
roaaya: -vt., to colour (IA)
roa: -n., colour (IA)
roaass: -n., rope (IA)
ro: -n., loom
roAD: -n., widow (IA)
roa:gas: -n., demon (IA)
roaja: -n., king (IA)
roajpu:t: -n., a Hindu caste name (IA)
roa:na: -n., a clan name (IA)
roaNi: -n., queen (IA)
roa:ng: -n., tin
roap: -adj., heat
roau: -n., livestock, animals
road: -n., cow (from a yak family)
roaj: -vt., to sell
roa:po, roa:po: -n., Rongpo people
re dha: -vt., to give an opinion
re: -n., opinion, counsel (IA)
ri:Dou:ha: Rko: -n., back-bone (IA)
ri: -g: -n., bear (IA)
ri:ng: -vi., turn on oneself
ri:ja: -vt., to circle round
roj: -adv., day, everyday (IA)
roq: -vt., to pull
roa:po bha:sa: -n., Rongpo language
rope: -vt., to plant (IA)
roR: -vt., to slip, to slide (IA)
roRor: -n., landslide (IA)
roRya:s: -vi., to overflow
ru:k: -vi., to halt (IA)
ruka: -vt., to halt (IA)
ruko: -adj., coarse, dry (IA)
rupé, ruphé: -n., money, rupees (IA)
ruko, ruoko: -adj., all
ruyN: -n., giddiness
rha: -vi., to come
rhag, rhagc: -vi., to blush
rhapu: -pp., on the other side, across
rhi: -vt., roll up threads into balls
rhi:gcag: -n., lice
rhi:q: -n., louse
rhigor: -n., field
rhin, rhim: -vt., a process of making bundles of threads for further process
rhi:ja: -n., sister
rhu: -vt., to ask
rhu:do: -adj., long, tall
rhu: -n., question, interrogation
rhab, rhac: -vi., to laugh
rham, rhan: -vt., to weave
sàs he: -vi., take breath
sàs: -n., breath (IA)
sa: -vi., send for
sa:i: -n., wife's sister (IA)
sa: -l: -n., year (IA)
sa:maN: -n., soap (IA)
sa:Ngau: -n., chain for animals (IA)
sa:n: -adj., brightness
sa:ra: -adj., whole (IA)
sa:ro: -adj., firm
sàt: -num., seven (IA)
sàt gya: -adv., seven hundred
sàt gya: -adv., seven days
sa:wo: -n., wife's brother (IA)
sad-, sap: -vt., to kill, to extinguish
sag: -n., tooth
saN: -adj., intact (IA)
sasto: -adj., cheap (IA)
së: -adj., correct
se-, sà: -vi., endure, bear
sedo: -n., marriage (IA)
sepo: -adj., easy
se:No: -n., plane land (IA)
serus: -n., male child
se: -pp., from (agentive in passive forms)
sè:s: -vi., to wake up
si:da, sidö: -adj., direct, straight (IA)
si:do: -adj., white
si:r: -n., head (IA)
sib—vt., to kill a goat or sheep
sib—pp., with, along
sidum—n., garlic
sid—adj., perfect
sig—vt., to wipe
sigca—n., comb
sin—n., wood
sis-, sisc—vi., to die, to extinguish
so—vt., to bring up, to raise
sod la—vi., to get cold
sod—n., cold, winter
sok—n., grief (IA)
sor—vt., to sweep, to clean
sos—vi., to be brought up
s3c—vi., to think (IA)
s3c—n., thought (IA)
s3sa—n., a name of a village
sæ—num., hundred (IA)
s3a—n., deal, bargain (IA)
sät—n., honey (IA)
sūnər—n., pig (IA)
su:c—vi., to stink
su:1—vt., to mend (clothes etc.)
sw—vi., to smell (IA)
sub—adj., auspicious (IA)
sud-bud—n., senses (IA)
sud—adj., pure (IA)
sum—num., three
sum phero—adv., third time
sumpho—adv., third
suNa:—vt., to narrate (IA)
suqar:—vt., to repair (IA)
suRuk—adv., all of a sudden (IA)
sus—vi., to wash head
susu—adv., exactly from
su—pp., out of (location), since, point of time
səbəd—n., word (IA)
səb—adj., all (IA)
səc:ar—n., earth, ground
səc—n., truth (IA)
sədə, sədē—adv., always (IA)
səd—n., sickle
səja:—vt., to decorate (IA)
sək—n., doubt (IA)
səlo—n., grasshopper
səm—n., wish
səm rha—vi., to wish
səmi—n., son's or daughter's father-in-law (IA)
səmdəNi—n., son's or daughter's mother-in-law (IA)
səmjə—vt., to make understand (IA)
səmundər—n., sea (IA)
səmaj—vi., to understand (IA)

sənima—n., cinema (English via IA)
sənsə:r—n., world (IA)
sər-sər—n., sound of the wind
səri:r—n., body (IA)
sərəg—n., heaven (IA)
səs—vi., to know
səwa:l—n., question (IA)
juaʃa—n., heart
jui:rha—vi., to bleed
jui—n., blood
jual—vi., to grow old
fət—adj., old
fət rhu—n., husband's grandfather
fət yu—n., husband's grandmother
fəmni—n., an old type of greeting term
fəmpa—n., paddy
jənəni—adj., elder
fəsag—n., a village name
fa—n., meat, flesh
fu:Ni—n., horn
fəba—adj., young
fəwa—adj., seniority
tab—adv., then (IA)
tagta—adj., smell
takdi:r—n., fate (IA)
ta:lo—n., pond (IA)
təmbu—n., tent (IA)
ta:ra:ju—n., a pair of scales (IA)
tä—n., soup (IA)
täRam—adv., suddenly (IA)
täräph—adv., side (IA)
taya:ri—n., readiness (IA)
taya:r—adj., ready (IA)
ta:—vt., to keep
ta:i—n., lock (IA)
ta:ku—n., spindle
ta:N—vt., to put off, to take out something
ta:n—n., part
ta:ra—n., star (IA)
ta:rık—adj., date (IA)
ta:r—n., axe
ta:r—n., wire (IA)
tad-, tap—vt., to beat
tag—n., sign, mark
taq—vt., to find
tar—vt., to finish
tē—pp., before
tej—adj., fast, sharp (IA)
tē—adj., many
te—n., decision (IA)
ti—n., water
ti:R—vt., to burst (IA)
ti:r—n., arrow (IA)
tig-tig—adv., one by one
tig—num., one
tiha:i—adj., one third (IA)
tikoN—adj., triangle (IA)
tilguN—n., mole (IA)
tindā—adj., black
tir—vt., to irrigate
titāli—n., butterfly (IA)
to—vt., to crush
to—adv., then (IA)
tol—vt., to weigh
tol—n., weight (IA)
toNi—adj., best, of first kind
toi—n., bottom, soil
tota—n., parrot (IA)
töRo—n., thigh
tōṭ—n., father's father
tū—vt., to drink
tula:—vt., to weigh
tujō—adj., big
tuntō—adj., short
tupha:n—n., dust storm (IA)
tupkō—vi., to drop (IA)
tuōn—vt., to keep something on hearth for cooking
tyō—vi., to weep
thā:i—n., metal plate (IA)
thā:m—vi., to stop (IA)
thagpa—n., rope
thalmo—n., flesh
thal—n., back
thamīn—adv., a day before yesterday
thān—adv., today
thānīn—adv., this year
thānnya:r—adv., always
thānja—n., plain level
thi:dō—adj., wet
thīn—vt., to spread
thīncō—pp., under, below
thō—vt., to ask for
thok—vt., to knock (IA)
thou, thol—n., lips
thō—vt., to graze
thorō—pp., under, below
thu:g—vi., to spit (IA)
thud—vt., to teach
thug—n., spittle (IA)
thunγya—adv., three days after tomorrow
thus—vt., to learn
thuari—adv., a little, a few
thōma—vt., to hand over (IA)
thane—pp., up to
Tāko—n., turban (IA)
Ta:n—vt., to hang (IA)
Ta:n—n., leg (IA)
Ta:Ri—n., whistle (IA)
Tab—n., bridle, rein
Tek laga—vt., to take support of something physical
Tek—n., support (IA)
Tem, Tem—n., time (English via IA)
TeT la—vt., to tighten
TeT—adj., tight (English via IA)
Ti:k—vt., to hold, to keep (IA)
Tika:—vt., to keep carefully in place (IA)
TimTima:—vi., to glow (IA)
Tobli—n., cap (IA)
Tolo—adj., deaf (IA)
Tuku—n., top, peak
TukaRan—n., piece (IA)
Tun—adj., intoxicated (IA)
Tua:n—n., rafter (IA)
Tuakari—n., a basket (IA)
Tyub—n., tube (English via IA)
TamaTear—n., tomatoes (IA)
Tam—adj., something full, brimful (IA)
TeTTun—n., pony (IA)
Tha:T la—vi., to live in luxury (IA)
Tha:T-ba:T—adv., great pump and show (IA)
Thab—vt., to winnow
ThaNo hwanj—vi., to stand
ThaNo—adj., upright, erect
TheT—adj., pure, typical (IA)
Thik-Tha:k—adj., in good form (IA)
Thik-Thik—right, exact, OK (IA)
Tho:r—vt., to attempt, to try some work, to determine
u:g—vi., to grow (IA)
u:R—vi., to fly (IA)
uco—adj., high (IA)
uda:sla—vi., to be sad
uda:s—adj., sad (IA)
udhar—n., borrow (IA)
UDyara—n., hole (IA)
ulu—n., owl (IA)
umsari—n., wife
umur—n., age (IA)
upa:i—adv., method (IA)
upha:ran—n., gift (IA)
upja—vt., to grow, produce (noun) (IA)
ur—vt., to wash (something)
urs—vi., to wash oneself, to bathe,
usu—adv., a little bit (liquid)
uta—r—vt., to get something down
uttar—n., north (IA)
utalo—adj., shallow (IA)
utar—vi., to come down (IA)
un—n., stone
wa—vi., appear in sight
wa:do—adv., far, away
wa:pos rha—vi., to come back
wa:pos—n., return (IA)
wasta, wast—pp., for (IA)
walan—n., Kumauni person
weda la—vt., to promise
weda—n., promise (IA)
welar—n., slope
watha, wata—adv., next year
ya:d rha—vi., to remember
ya:d—n., remembrance (IA)
yar—n., friend (IA)
yandu, yanda—adj., light (in weight)
ya—conj., or (IA)
yer, er—pp., above
yerh—adj., height
ye—interjection, hey!
yu—vi., to walk
yu-yût—adv., every year
yu—n., year
yu:da—adj., old
yu—n., mother-in-law; beer
yag—n., egg
yakhuli—adv., alone
yaksan—adv., always
ydn, ym—vi., to hear
yas—vi., to be intoxicated
yas—n., intoxication
English-Rongpo Glossary

a bit (IA) — jāra
a day after tomorrow — mīngya
a day before yesterday — thāmiŋ
a few, a little bit — thuari
a little bit (liquid) — usu
a name of the valley — ma:Na
a weight of 37 kg. — māR
above — kāldu, yer, er
above, over — kalco
again (IA) — dūa:ro
age (IA) — umār
agree (vt.) (IA) — ma:n-
aircraft (IA) — ja:j
all — ruoko, ruoko
all (IA) — sāb
alms (IA) — dā:n
alone — yōkhuli
also (IA) — bi, bhi
always — thānnyā:r, yāksan
always (IA) — hamesa
always (IA) — sādē, sāde
an old type of greeting term — ūmni
and — dō
and (IA) — ēr, ēr
anger, a feeling of being offended — chukpa
angry (IA) — na:ra:j
animal (IA) — ja:nwor
answer, reply (IA) — jōwa:b
ant — kirmāla
anus, buttocks — pu:Tu
any day before two days — o thāmiŋ
anything — khebi
appear in sight — wā-
approximate, near (IA) — kāri:b
apricot — cyu:i
arm (IA) — phāl’ō
armpit (IA) — kāgrya:i
arrangements (IA) — intajā:m
arrow (IA) — ti:r
ashes — cha:ro
ashes — phīTin, phāTin, phaTin
ask (vt.) — rhu:-
ask for (vt.) — tho-
ass (IA) — gōdda
at once — dha:n
at two occasions — nī:s phyro
attempt, to try some work, to determine (vt.) — Thōr-
auspicious (IA) — sub
avalanche — chūiya
away from — ha:r
axe — tā:r
back — thal
backbone (IA) — rī:Da-haRkō
bad (IA) — khōra:b
bad cold — chyampa
bag (IA) — jhoyā
bag, made of wool — camko
bamboo (IA) — bās
banana (IA) — kya:wa
bark (vi.) (IA) — bhūk-, bhūg-
bark of tree — phāgōf
barren land — myā
basket, one of the type (IA) — Tuakari
bastard — nyālu
bathe (vi.) — urs-
be afraid of (vi.) (IA) — Dār-
be ashamed of (vi.) — kyā-
be born (vi.) — lya:c-
be broken (vi.) (IA) — phōRs-
be broken (vi.) — phag-
be broken (vi.; used for hard objects) — gyak-, gyak-
be brought up (vi.) — sos-
be buried (vi.) — daphān-
be hungry (vi.)—kha- 
be ill (vi.)—nas-
be intoxicated (vi.)—yos-
be left out (vi.) (IA)—chu:T-
be loose (vi.)—phu:T-
be offended (vi.)—chukpa rha-
be ready (vi.)—chya:s-
be sad (vi.)—uda:s-
be satisfied (of hunger) (vi.)—dhitya:s
bead of glass (IA)—goi
beam—kham
beans of local type—chemi
bear (IA)—ri:g
beard (IA)—da:Ri
beat (vt.) (IA)—pi:T-
beat (vt.)—tad-, tap-
beautiful, handsome—nhanta
because of—khyoru ki
become dawn or dusk (vi.)—namchä-
become wet (vi.) (IA)—bi:j-
bed—Das:ja
bed—khua:ma
bed (IA)—palõ
bed bug—cyari
bedding (IA)—bistara
bee of big size—bhuari
beer—yu
before—tê
before, in front of—naca:r
begin, to start (vt.)—ca:s-
behind—harkü
behind, after—lyoN
belch (IA)—Daga:r
belch (vi.) (IA)—Daga:r rha-
belly, stomach—khœc
besides—kakh
besiege, to surround (vt.) (IA)—gher-
best, of first kind—toNi
betel leaf (IA)—pa:n
big—tunô
big (IA)—bœRa, bœRyo
birch tree (IA)—bhu:j
bird—pyec
bite of snake, dog—kad
bitter—khatagô
black—tijô
blacksmith (IA)—lua:r
blanket, a local type—cuTka
blanket, a local type—lalli
blanket, a local type—lawa
bleed (vt.)—su: rha-
blind (fem. IA)—andhi
blind (masc. IA)—andha
blind man (IA)—ka:No
blood—su:î
bloom (vi.) (IA)—phu:1-
blow, sound of something falling (IA)
—Dhama:k
blow, to puff (vt.) (IA)—phu:k-
blue (IA)—ni:õ
blush (vi.)—rhag-, rhagc-
boat (IA)—na:u
body—jugû
body—jumin
body (IA)—sari:r
bone (IA)—haRko
book (IA)—kita:b
both—nhisari
bottle (IA)—botou
bottom, soil—toi
bow (IA)—dhana:i
brain (IA)—dama:õ, dima:õ
branch of a tree—pha:õ
break (vt.) (IA) (hard objects, stones etc.)—phoR-
break (vt.) (thread, rope)—phag-
break (vt.)—chya:c-
brain—apu
breath (IA)—säs
brew (vt.)—cyu:-
brew (vt.)—pot-
bridge (IA)—byõli
bridegroom (IA)—byõlo
bridge—jaõpo
bridle, rein—Tab
brightness—sa:n
bring (vt.)—ba-, bar-
bring up, to raise (vt.)—so-
broom (IA)—buani
brother—byad
brother (IA)—bha:i
brothers (pl.)—byose
brown—phoro
brown (IA)—bhuro
buckwheat—bhaust
buffalo bull (IA)—bhâso
build (vt.) (brick or stone wall or house) (IA)—ci:N-
bull (IA)—bâRya
burn—Iya-, Iya:c-
burst (vi.) (IA)—ti:R-
burst (vi.) (IA)—pha:T-
bury (IA)—daphân
bury (vt.)—daphna:-
bush (IA)—jha:Ri
butter (IA)—noRi
butterfly (IA)—titoli
buttermilk—boti
button (IA)—gunTi
buy (v)—ch5-
calf (IA)—ba:churu
call (vt.) (near the speaker)—bhaTya:-
cap (IA)—Tobli
card (vt.) cotton or wool—cuô-
carefully (IA)—dhya:n se
carpet, a local type—dan
carry (vt.)—bu-
carve (vt.) (IA)—kor-
caste name (IA)—ra:jpu:t
castle (IA)—gaR
cat (IA)—birô
catch sight of (vt.)—kan, kam-
cause to eat dry food—phas-
cause to shine (IA)—câmaka:-
chaff (IA)—cuoko
chain for animals (IA)—sa:n gau
chain made of beads (IA)—ma:wa
change (vt.) (IA)—bodâl-
cheap (IA)—sasto
cheek (IA)—ga:lu
cheese—chura
chest, breast (IA)—cha:ti
chew (vt.) (IA)—câba-, câpa-
childless woman (IA)—bâj
chili (IA)—mâc
chin (IA)—chuni
chip of pine wood—pha
choose (vt.) (IA)—cha:N-
choose (vt.) (IA)—cu:n-
cinema (English via IA)—sânima
circle round (vt.)—riňa:-
circuitous route (IA)—pher
clan name—bhor
clan name—bâRua:1
clan name—Dampha
clan name—dhâ:nî
clan name—mârtoliya
clan name—pa:1
clan name—phuânâya
clan name (IA)—bhaît
clan name (IA)—ra:na:
clock, watch, moment (IA)—gaRi
close (IA)—bond
close door or window (vt.)—khir-
close inside, animals or persons etc. (vt.)—khub-
clothing (IA)—la:N
cloud (IA)—ba:duên
coarse, dry (IA)—ruko
coat (IA)—kuî
coconut (IA)—nâryu
cold—sod
colour (vt.) (IA)—rânya-
colour (IA)—râng
comb—sigca
comb (IA)—kâñgi
come (vi.)—rha-
come back (vi.)—wa:pas rha-
come back (vi.) (IA) — lɔT-
come down (vi.) (IA) — utər-
comfort, rest (IA) — a:ra:m
common term used for cows, bulls — bhalan
competition (IA) — hoR
continuously (IA) — lagaːtaːr
cook (vt.) — pun-
cooking (passive form) — pūs-
copper — jaːma, jama
corn, grain — gala
correct — sē
cough (vt.) (IA) — khāːs-
cough (noun) (IA) — khāːsi
count (vt.) (IA) — ɡoN-
courtyard (IA) — aːnaN
cover (vt.) — khab-, khap-
cover oneself (vi.) — khak-
cow (from a yak family) — rad
cow dung — laŋbo
cross (vi.) (IA) — naːŋa:-
cross some hurdle (vt.) (IA) — laːŋ-
crow (IA) — kaːg
crush (vt.) — to-
cry (vi.) (IA) — aRak-
curd (IA) — de
cut (vt.) (IA) — kaːt-
dance (vt.) (IA) — naːc-
dance (vt.) — nhaː-, nhaːc-
dance (IA) — naːc
date (IA) — taːrik
dative suffix (sg.) — -ru
dative suffix (pl.) — -nu
daughter (IA) — caːma
day — niːr
day (IA) — din
day — gya
dead body — phanjo
dead body (IA) — moNɔ, moRɔ
defa (IA) — Tolo
deal, bargain (IA) — sɔda
debt, loan (IA) — udhaːr
decapitate, behead — rənka-
deception (IA) — dhuɔka
decision — te
decorate (vt.) (IA) — saja:-
defeated (be defeated) (vi.) (IA) — haːr-
defeat (vt.) (IA) — hara:-
defecate — aːka khyəɾ-
defense — rəkə
defiled by eating or drinking (IA) — juTho
demon (IA) — raːɡəs
desire (IA) — ichya
destruction (IA) — naːs
dew (IA) — ɔs
die, to extinguish (vi.) — sis-, sis-
difficult — a səŋə
difficult (IA) — muskə
dig (vt.) — khoN-
direct, straight (IA) — siːda, sidə
direction (IA) — or
dirt — chawo
dirt (IA) — kiːn
dirt (IA) — meːl
dirty (IA) — meːl
disease (IA) — bimaːri
dissolve (vt.) (IA) — ghol-
distribute (vt.) (IA) — bāT-
divide, to share (vt.) — chyu-
do good (vi.) — bhyaːp-
do, to make (vt.) — lə-
dog — khui
door, entrance — akto
double (IA) — duːNa
doubt (IA) — sək
doze (vi.) (IA) — oŋ-
dream — məs
dried — phost
drink (vt.) — tū-
drive away cattle (vt.) — lhyəm-, lhyəŋ-
drive away, to elope (IA) — bhaga:-
drive, to help someone walk (vt.)
(IA)—cɔla-
drop (vt.) (IA)—tupka:-
drop (vi.) (IA)—tupko-
dry (vt.)—pho-
dull, not bright—kʰasû

dull, not sharp—khɔnt
dumb (IA)—lûTw
dust (IA)—dhuwu
dust storm (IA)—tupha:n
duty (IA)—phɔrj
duty, religion—dhəram
ear (IA)—kənu:N
early morning—muncanam
earn, to do (vt.) (IA)—kəma-
earring (IA)—murkulû
earth (IA)—dhɔrți
earth, ground—sɔca:r
east (IA)—purb
easy—sɛŋ
eat (vt.)—jɔ-
eating and drinking—dedu:t
ebullition, boiling liquid—bhôu
edge—Dî:b
egg—yɔǥ
egg (IA)—ɔndêt

eight (IA)—a:T, a:T
either ... or (IA)—kî (tə)... kî (tə)
elbow (IA)—kuNi, koNi
elder—fənî
elder brother—a:co, a:cyo
elder brother's wife—mahjà
elder sister's husband—cha:po
elder sister, husband's elder brother's wife—a:tə
elephant (IA)—hûti, haːti
enclosure—khoR
endure, bear—sɛ:, sɔ-
enemy (IA)—beri
enemy (IA)—dusmən
enjoyment (IA)—ɛs
enmity (IA)—dusmənî

enough (IA)—ka:phi
enough, stop (IA)—bəs
enquire about, or to take to task
(vi.)—kʰabər lhe-
equal (IA)—bɔra:bər
erect (vt.)—rɛnca:-
every year—yû-yût
everyday, day (IA)—roj
extreme edge (IA)—chɔr
eye—mig
eye brow (IA)—bhɔ
eyelash (IA)—cipo
fade away (vi.)—phoc-, phoj-
faith (IA)—biswa:s
fall—nhars-
false (IA)—jhuT
false person (IA)—jhuTha
far—cheT
far away—wa:dɔ
far away (IA)—du:r
fart—phɔs
fart (vi.)—phɔs khyer-
fast (IA)—bərət
fast (IA)—chɔrT
fast, sharp (IA)—tej
fasten (vt.) (IA)—kəs-
fat—chɔs, chɔs
fate (IA)—takdi:r
father (address term) (IA)—ba:bu
father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband—la:pa
father's father—təT
father's mother—aca, acya
father's or mother's maternal aunt—guca
father's or mother's maternal uncle—guti
father's sister—a:na
father's younger brother's wife—mijer
father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband—aku
fear—gyɔrt
fear (vi.) — gyar-, gyarc-
feather (IA) — pā:kh
feed (vt.) (IA) — khawa-
feed (vt.) — pyel-
feel (vi.), to appear — chuor-
female — chormi
female counter part of /la:pa/ — la:ma
fence (IA) — ba:R
festival (IA) — parbo
fever (IA) — jor
field — rhigor
fifteen (IA) — pandra
fifth — ṇepo
fifth day, five hundred — ṇegya
figure, shape — cy5cǝ
fill (vt.) — pin-
find (vt.) — taŋ-
finger — bǝncǝ:
finger nail — nǝŋ
finish (vt.) — tar-
fire — mhe
firm — sa:ro
first (IA) — byoRu
first (IA) — pEla
fish (IA) — macha
fisherman (IA) — dhunya:r
five — ṇe
flesh — thalmo
fleshy, and plump — phuRda, phurda
flexible (IA) — lǝcǝlǝcǝ
flood (IA) — ba:R
flour — bya:kpya
fly (IA) — bujyǝŋ
fly (vi.) (IA) — u:R-
foam — ga:j
fodder (IA) — bhuso
fold (IA) — jhuri
foot — na:r
for (IA) — wa:sta, wasṭa
for me — gyiṭa wa:sta
forest (IA) — bǝN
forest (IA) — jǝngǝl
forget (vi.) (IA) — bisar-
forgiveness (IA) — ma:phi
fortune (IA) — jog
four — pi
four days — pigya
four days after tomorrow — lungya
four hundred — pi gya
four times — pi guNa
friend (IA) — dagǝRya
friend (IA) — dost
friend (IA) — ya:r
friend, female (IA) — dagǝRya:Ni
friendship (IA) — dosti
frighten (vt.) (IA) — Dora:-
frog (IA) — myǝnkǝ
from exactly — susu
from this — dhıfe, dhısee
from out of (location), since, point of time — su
from us — ise, iše
from (agentive in passive forms) — se
front, before — nhǝmcǝ:h, nhǝncǝ:h, nhıca:h
frost (IA) — pa:wǝ
fruit (IA) — phǝl
full — pisit
fun, joke (IA) — mǝja:k
fungus — kui
funny, cheerful (IA) — hǝju:Ru
gamble (IA) — ju:a
gamble (vt.) — ju:a nhyǝ:-
game, a type of gamble — comma
garden (IA) — ba:Rǝ
Garhwalis (mas. pl.) — guǝse
Gardwal person (mas. sg.) — go
garlic — sidum
gasp (vi.) (IA) — hǝp-
ghee, clarified butter — mar
gem (IA) — nǝg
genitive suffix — tǝ
get cold (vi.) — sod ṇa-
get cough (vi.)—khā:si rha-
get cut (vi.) (IA)—kəTa-
get filled in (vi.)—pis-
get someone to saw (vt.) (IA)—cirä:
get sleep (vi.)—i:b rha-
get someone to write (vt.) (IA)—lika:-
get something down (vt.)—uta:r-
get stick (vi.) (IA)—jaRäk-
get wet (vi.) (IA)—bhi:j-
giddiness—ryu:Ni
gift (IA)—upha:r
giggle (vi.)—khikca-
ginger (IA)—a:do
give(vt.) (to 2nd or 3rd person) —dha:-
give (to first person only) (vt.)—khyä-
give birth (vt.)—lya-
give opinion (vt.)—re dha-
give promise (vt.)—bäcan dha-
give promise (vt.)—weda lä-
glass (IA)—kä:c
glove—lagpa
glow (vi.) (IA)—TimTima:-
go (vi.)—di-
go down (vi.)—hyä-, hyäc-
go(present tense stem only) (vi.)—gyä-
goat—a general type—lha:
goat, a local type—bogTyä
goat dung—gurbawa
goats and sheep (a common term)—nhä:ma
goat uncastrated male—logTo
God (IA)—bhagwa:n
god (IA)—dyä
goddess (IA)—debi
gold—jääs
good—ori
good person (IA)—bhälä:dim
good thing, good talk (fem.) (IA)—achi ba:t
gourd (IA)—bhujalo

grain—bu
grain which is considered sacred—bhas
grain, corn (IA)—da:Nä
granddaughter, daughter's daughter (IA)—na:tiNi
grandson, daughter's son (IA)—na:ti
grass—ci
grasshopper—səlo
grazed (vi.)—dä-
grazing (vt.)—thä-
greed (IA)—lo

green (IA)—häräö
grief (IA)—sok
grind (vt.)—hid-, hip-
groove—na:i
grow (vi.) (IA)—u:g-
grow old (vi.)—fä-, fäc-
growing (vt.) (IA)—upja-
guard (vi.) (IA)—pera dha-
gums—miri
habit (IA)—a:dä
hail—Dha:no
hail (vi.)—Dha:no rha-
hair of head—kha
half—phyalañ
halt (IA)—para:u
halt (vi.) (IA)—ru:k-
halt (vt.) (IA)—ruka:-
hand—lag
hand over (vt.) (IA)—thäm-
handle (IA)—pec
hang (vt.) (IA)—laTka:-
hang (vt.) (IA)—Ta:n-
hang (vi.) (IA)—laTän-
happy (IA)—pärson
hard (IA)—däkt
hard (IA)—kaTor
hard work (IA)—menät
harvest (vt.)—kho-

hasten (vi.)—phyer-
hate (vt.) (IA)—ghiNya:s
hate (IA) — ghi:N
hay — khulma
he, she (dative) — dhero, dhoru
he, she (agentive) — dhejə
he, she, that — dhe
head — pusu
head (IA) — si:r
heap (IA) — Dher
hear (vi.) — yan-, yam-
heart — fua:a
heart (IA) — dil
heart beating (IA) — dhəRak-
hearth, oven — phutor
heat — ra:p
heat (IA) — gərmi
heaven (IA) — sarəg
heavy — li:do
heavy (IA) — bha:ri
heel (IA) — eRi
height — yerë
hell (IA) — nəək
hemp (IA) — bha:N
hen (IA) — kukRu
herd (of animals) (IA) — jhunD
here — du
here and there — ha:r-gya:r
here exactly — du-du
here, this place — ghya:r
hero, one who leads (IA) — bhoR
hey! (while calling someone) — e, ye
high (IA) — uco
hilly (IA) — Dano
himself, oneself (IA) — aphi
his, her — dhejə
hold, to catch (vt.) — cum-
hold, to keep (vi. (IA) — Ti:k-
hole — dori
hole (IA) — uDya:r
hollow (IA) — Dhono
hollow (IA) — khuakalo
home — kim
honey (IA) — sot
hope (IA) — a:s
hope (vt.) — a:s ła-
horn — fu:Ni
horse (IA) — ghua:Ra
hot — cart
hour — ghənTa
house, a staying place — Dya:ra
how — khimi
how much, how many — khyilep
how much, how many — khyəkə
how much, how many — kyaəN
hundred (IA) — sə
hundred — gya
hunger — bit
hunt, to rush (vt. (IA) — dhədyə:
husband — khyəwa, khyəwa
husband's elder brother — puru
husband's elder sister — puyu
husband's father-in-law — fət rhu
husband's maternal aunt — mə sa: su
husband's mother-in-law — fət yu
husband's younger brother (IA) — dyər
husband's younger brother's wife (IA)
— dyəra:Ni
husband's younger sister — nəRd, əRd
hybrid animal of yak — jumi, jua:ba
I — gye
I (dative) — gyiru
I (agentive) — gyejə
if (IA) — əgər
illusion (IA) — ma:ya
implement (IA) — əja:r
in between — darmya:n
in between — kildu
in good form (IA) — Thik-Tha:k
in that, in — dhəba:N, dhəpa:N
in, inside — kal
in, inside — alu
in, under — pa:N
inkpot (IA) — dod
insect, a flying one — mitig
inside (IA) — əndər
intact (IA) — saNo
intestine, gut — nancya
intoxicated (IA) — Tun
intoxication — yas
iron — cag, cyag
irrigate (vt.) — tir-
jealousy, envy (IA) — irfa
jerk (vi.) (IA) — jhaTk-
jerf off (vt.) (IA) — jhaTk:
join (vt.) (IA) — joR-
joint (IA) — joR
juggler (IA) — huRkya
jump (vi.) (IA) — ku:d
keep (vt.) — ta:-
keep carefully in place (vt.) (IA) — Tika:-
keep something on hearth for cooking (vt.) — tuan-
kidney — birkhu
kill a goat or sheep (vt.) — sib-
knee (IA) — ghunno
knife (IA) — coku
knit, to weave (vt.) (IA) — bu:N-
large — labu
last (IA) — a:khiri
last to last year — dhi:
live in luxury (vt.) (IA) — Tha:T l-
lock (IA) — ta:i
loins, waist (IA) — komor
long, tall — ruh:da
loom — rác
louse — rhi:g
low (IA)—niso
lower leg (IA)—khu:ti
lungs—lua
lynx (IA)—DhâDu
mad (IA)—bô:ô
maize (IA)—munrî
make (vt.) (IA)—boNa:-
make a hole (vt.)—kaNo lô-
make curd (vt.) (IA)—jâma:-
make hot (vt.)—cart lô-
make rope (vt.)—bôf-
make someone drink (vt.) (IA)—piwa:-
make someone laugh (vt.) (IA)—hôsa:-
make someone understand (vt.) (IA)
—sâmja: -
make something move in a round (vt.)
(IA)—ghuma:-
make something sink (vt.) (IA)—Duba:-
make something wet (vt.) (IA)—bhija:-
make—chorso
male name—Avatar—ôta:r
mange—lu:tô
mango (IA)—a:m
manure, dung—la:nâsa
many—te
many (IA)—kî
mare (IA)—ghoRî
market (IA)—bajâ:r
marriage (IA)—byô
marriage (IA)—sedô
mat (IA)—côTe
meadow—pâya:r
meal, food—jâbo:n
meat, flesh—fa
medicine—mhan
melt (vt.) (IA)—gou-
melt (vt.) (IA)—gowa:-
mend (vt.) (clothes etc.)—su:l-
metal plate (IA)—thâ:i
method (IA)—upa:i
midnight—phyôd-mulyô:n
mile (English via IA)—mi:l
milk—pyôlc
milk (vt.)—chi:r-
mind, heart (IA)—mân
mirror (IA)—arsi
mist—kui:R
molar teeth (IA)—da: Ra
mole (IA)—tilguN
money (IA)—pêsa
money, rupees (IA)—rupê, ruphê
monkey (IA)—bôdar
month—îa
moon—jon
mop up—mos-
morning—munco
mosquito (IA)—machôr
mother—a:ma
mother's brother's wife—nôno
mother's brother, father's sister's
husband—ma:ma
mother's father—popô
mother's father's sister, father's father's
sister—nîca
mother's mother—momo
mother's younger sister—ci:mi
mother-in-law—yu
mountain range, an edge (IA)—dha:r
mountain, a big rock—pa:R
mouth—gico
much, many (IA)—khu:b
mud—hîlo
multiplier (IA)—guNa
mustache—juâkha
my—gyîô
myself, ourselves—i
naked (IA)—na:nô
name—mhnîn
name given to the people from one of
the valleys—marcha
narrate (vt.) (IA)—suNa:-
navel—nôlo
near—lîto
nearby—kilcô
neck—mərgini
needle—kheb
negation marker, no, not—mha
neither... nor—natar... natar
nephew (IA)—bhotija
nerve (IA)—na:ni
net (IA)—ja:i
new—nu:da
news (IA)—khabar
next—lyoni
next day—hāti gya
next year—wotha, wata
niece (IA)—bhotiji
night—mulyan
nine (IA)—nɔ
noon—phyenin
north (IA)—uttar
nose—nhimci
now—dhā
now (IA)—əb
nurse (IA)—da:i
oath—gyas
of this—dhita
oh—ela
oh (IA)—hāla
oh (while calling)—ola
old—fāt
old—yu:da
old man (IA)—budya
old woman (IA)—budai
on (IA)—pyer
on (IA)—par
on the other side, across—rhapu
on this side—dhipu, dipu
on us—i pyar
once again, more than—aji
one—tig
one by one—tig-tig
one third (IA)—tiha:i
one thousand (IA)—haja:r
one who has pain (IA)—dukhi
only—nɔ
only (IA)—hi
open door (vt.)—akto phuor
open (vt.)—phyag
open something closed (vt.)—khol
open, to loosen (vt.)—phual
opened—phuast
opinion, counsel (IA)—re
or (IA)—ya
original stock, base—mu
ours—inta
outside (outside the room, house)—dagar
overflow (vi.)—rɔRya:s
owl (IA)—ulu
paddy—fampa
pain—nised
pain (IA)—Dɔ
pain, grief (IA)—dukh
pair—chya
pair of scales (IA)—tara:ju
pajama—jaNgali
parrot (IA)—tota
part—ta:n
pass away (time) (vi.) (IA)—bi:t
path, way, road—amca
payment given to a priest for his
religious work (IA)—daksiN
peel (vt.) (IA)—coR
penis—gulu
perfect—sid
person—mi
person without hands (IA)—lu:la
persons (pl.)—mise
persuade (vt.) (IA)—mɔna:.
persuade, to allure (vt.)—phuskya:
physical secretion—khyar
picture—chako
piece (IA)—TukɔRa
pig (IA)—sʊŋɔr
pigeon, dove—nhaku
pillow—khum
place (IA)—ja:ga
plain level—thanga
plan (IA)—iskim
plane ground (IA)—medan
plane land (IA)—seNo
plant (IA)—rop-
play a musical instrument (vt.) (IA)
—baja:
playing of musical instrument (vi.)
(IA)—ba:j-
plough man (IA)—haya
pluck (vt.)—khyag-, khyak-
plural suffix—se, -je
pocket (IA)—khisu
poison (IA)—bik
pond (IA)—tbo
pony (IA)—TSTu
position—ler
position, condition (IA)—dasa
possessive postposition—dub
pot—nhod
pot, one type—phualTi
potato (IA)—awu
pots (pl.)—nuose
power, strength (IA)—jor
practice, exercise (IA)—hobya:s
press (vt.)—cya:p-, cya:-
price—las
prize (IA)—ina:m
process of making bundles of threads
—rhin-, rhim-
prohibitive prefix—tha-
promise (IA)—bocan
promise (IA)—wedu
protection—rakyra
pull—hâsoR-
pull (vt.)—ron-
pull (vt.) (IA)—huc-
pulses (IA)—da:u
pump air (vt.) (IA)—phula:-
pumpkin (IA)—kâdu
punishment in the form of a fine (IA)
—Da:n
puppy—khuica
pure (IA)—sud
pure, typical (IA)—TheT
pus—nag
push (vt.) (IA)—dhakka:-
put off, to take out something (IA)
—ta:N-
put some eatable in mouth like,
roasted grains (vt.)—phac-
puzzle, shaft —bheN
python—cuir
quarrel—ghya:wo
quarrel (vt.) (IA)—IaR-
queen (IA)—ra:Ni
question (IA)—sowa:l
question, interrogation—ruhi
rafter (IA)—Tua:na
rain (IA)—barkha
rain (vi.)—barkha rha-
ram—phara
ram, castrated one—kar
rat, mouse—nibca
raw, uncooked (IA)—ka:co
reach (vi.) (IA)—psc-
reach boiling stage (vi.)—bh rha-
read (vt.) (IA)—bac-
readiness (IA)—taya:ri
ready (IA)—tayar
recently—dharu
red—ma:do
region, country (IA)—des
release (vt.)—muc:-
remember (vi.)—ya:r hra-
remembrance (IA)—ya:r
repair (vt.) (IA)—sura:r-
repent (vi.) (IA)—pota:-
request (IA)—arj
respect (IA)—adar
respect (IA)—ma:n
respect form for father, fatherly—enij
return (vt.) (IA)—IaTa:-
return (IA)—wa:pas
revenge (IA) — bədla:
rice — ga
ride (vi.) — khyos-
rifle, gun (IA) — bəndu:k
right (IA) — hak
right side (IA) — deNo
right, exact, OK (IA) — Thik-Thi:k
ring — lhabca, lhapca
ring, to play musical instrument (vt.) (IA) — bəja:-
ripen (vt.) (IA) — pəka:-
ripen (vi.) (IA) — pa:k-
river (IA) — goRəm
rivulet — gədəə
roast (vi.) (IA) — bhəbəR-
roast (vt.) (IA) — bhəbəRya:-
roast (vt.) — hu6-
rob (vt.) (IA) — lu:T-
rock — pəR
rock (IA) — Dan
roll up threads into balls — rhi:-
roof (IA) — chat
Rongpo language — rəŋpo bha:sa
Rongpo people — rəŋpo, rəŋpo
room (IA) — kamra
root (IA) — jəRo, jəRo
rope — thagpa
rope (IA) — Dor
rope (IA) — rəssi
rope used for hanging clothes — daŋ
rotten (IA) — olsi
rough (IA) — Duag
round (IA) — gou
rude, naughty (IA) — utyoRu
rule (IA) — nem
run — byə-
run, to go away (vi.) (IA) — bəa:j-
sack — bəThi
sad (IA) — uda:s
saddle cloth — phιnبا
saliva (IA) — la:u
salt — cha
sand (IA) — ba:wo
saw (vt.) (IA) — ci:r-
say (vt.) — duəs-
say, to speak (vt.) — la-, lu-
school (English via IA) — isku:l
scoundrel — muyo
scrape (vt.) (IA) — chi:l-
scrape (vt.) — khyo-
scrub (vt.) — rəgəR-
sea (IA) — səmundər
search (vt.) (IA) — khoj-
search (IA) — khoj
search (vt.) — khoj la-
search (vt.) (IA) — Dhu:n-
second other (IA) — dusro
secret (IA) — bhed
see (vi.) — kan-
seed — pijag
seed, sprout (IA) — kua:Ra
select (vt.) (IA) — chəT-
sell (vt.) — raŋ-
send (vt.) (IA) — bhej-
send for — sa:-
seniority — fəwa
senses (IA) — sud-bud
seven (IA) — sa:t
seven days — sa:t gya
seven hundred — sa:tgya
shade (IA) — chəl
shaky (IA) — dagDya:no
shallow (IA) — utalo
shame — chi, chi-chi
sharp — cənt
sharpen (vt.) — pəya:-
sheep — ma
sheep, a Tibetan type — bhugə:r
shepherd — anwa:u
shine (vt.) (IA) — cəmək-
shirt — khıltə
shoe (IA) — jua:Ra
shoemaker (IA) — ba:Re
shop (IA) — duka:n
shopkeeper (IA) — duka:ndar
short — tuntə
shoulder (IA) — ka:n
shoulder (IA) — kündha
sick (IA) — bima:r
sick person — nadpa
sickle — sad
sickness — nad
side (IA) — tərəph
sign, mark — tag
silver — mul
sin (IA) — pa:p
sing a song (vt.) — ghə ləga:-
sink (vi.) (IA) — Đur-b-
sinner (IA) — pa:pi
sister — rhinja
sister's daughter (IA) — bha:Nji
sister's son (IA) — bha:Nja
sit, to live, to be (vi.) — hunc-, hun-, hum-, hun-
six (IA) — cə
sixth — chepo
sixth day — cuŋ gya
skin — loto
skin (IA) — ca:m
sky (IA) — a:ga:s, aga:s
slave (female) (IA) — da:si
slave (male) (IA) — da:s
sleep — i:b
sleep (vi.) — guc-
slip (vi.) (IA) — rəR-
slope — wełą:r
slope (IA) — Đha:u
slope (IA) — kəTyə:r
slumber (IA) — oŋ
small, a little bit (solid) — ci:ci
smear (vt.) — les-
smell — oriya, tagtə
smell (IA) — ba:s
smell (vi.) (IA) — su:ŋ-
smell (vt.) (IA) — suŋa:-
smoke — khu
smoking pipe (IA) — nəR-chiləm
snake, a big one (IA) — na:g
snake, insect (IA) — bhu
sneeze (IA) — chik
sneeze (vi.) — chik-
snot (IA) — siwəNə
snow — aŋ
snow (vt.) — aŋ rha-
so .. that .. as .. if — khiri .. khiri ..
so big, that large — dilə:p
soap (IA) — sa:maN
soft — boldu
soft (IA) — mulem
some, any — ghori
some — kə
something (also past form of verb /khir-) — khiri
sometimes — khə guast
sometimes — ghəstəri
sometimes — khyəga:ə
sometimes or the other — guastəri
sometimes or the other (Hindi, kabhi na
kabhi) — ḳhyəga:ə mha ḳhyəga:ə
somewhere — ḳhəgu
somewhere, anywhere — khə
son — cheri
son's or daughter's father-in-law (IA)
— ḳəmdi
son's or daughter's mother-in-law (IA)
— ḳəmdəNə
song — ghəs
soon, suddenly (IA) — ekdəm
sorrow — ḳən
sound of the wind — sər-sər
sound, voice — an
soup (IA) — təri
sour (IA) — khaTə
source — munəu
south — dəkchən
sow, plough (vt.) — bu:t-
spade — phoro
spend (time) (vt.) (IA) — bita-
spice (IA) — a:laN
spider (IA) — makRa
spin (vt.) — pan-
spindle — ta:ku
spit (vt.) (IA) — thu:g-
spit (IA) — thug
spleen — choro
split (vt.) (IA) — pha:R-
spoil (vi.) (IA) — bigaR-
spoil (vt.) (IA) — biga:r (IA)
spread (vi.) (IA) — phel-
spread (vt.) (IA) — ta:N-
spread (vt.) — thin-
squeeze (vt.) (IA) — nicoR-
squirrel-like animal — phi:ya
staircase (IA) — phE Ri
stammer (IA) — hakala-
stand (vi.) — ThaNo huon-
star (IA) — ta:ra
steal (IA) — corlap-
steam (IA) — bha:p
stick (IA) — jaThi
stick, cane (IA) — bet
sting (IA) — Dajk
stink (vi.) — su:c-
stir (vt.) — kharo-
stitch, to sew (vt.) — phan-, pham-
stone — uj
stool, faces — a:ka
stop (vt.) (IA) — tham-
story (IA) — katha
story, blind woman (IA) — ka:Ni
straw — bu:s
stretcher, barrow (IA) — Doni
strike fire (vt.) — phun-
stroll, to go around (vi.) (IA) — ghum-
stubborn — hamba
suck (vt.) (IA) — cu:s-
suddenly (IA) — taRan
suddenly (IA) — suRuk
sugar (IA) — ci:ni
sun — ni
support (IA) — Tek
supposition — phom
surely (IA) — joru:r
surprised (IA) — hron
sweep, to clean (vt.) — sor-
sweet — chyadpa
sweet — khyagta
sweets — nyama
swing (vi.) (IA) — jhu:l-
swing (vt.) (IA) — jhula:-
tail (IA) — pucari
take (vt.) — lhe-
take, to be (vt.) — huan-, huan-
take breath — sas lhe-
take or give an oath (vt.) — gyos dha-
take revenge (vt.) — bdl:la: lhe-
take support of something physical
(IA) — Tek laga:-
talk (vi.) — kamci khyar-
tea (IA) — jya
teach (vt.) — thud-
tear (vt.) — bag-
tears — mgti
tease (vt.) (IA) — chyeR-
tell (vt.) (IA) — bata:-
temple (IA) — dyol
temple (IA) — kanpuRi
temple (IA) — purpuRi
ten (IA) — das
tender apology (vt.) — ma:phi thot-
tent (IA) — thu:
that many — dyalj
that time — daga:t
theft (IA) — cori
then (IA) — to
then (IA) — tab
there — do
there exactly — do-dob
there, near by, at — dha:ja:r
these — dhitye
they (dative) — dhātēnu, dhātyanu
ty, those — dhetēye, dhetēja
they, those (agentive) — dhātēja
thief (IA) — cor
thigh — tōro
thin — lagtu
thin (flat objects like paper, cloth) — bya:du
thing (IA) — ci:j
think (vi.) (IA) — sōc-
think, to understand (vi.) — go-
third — sumpō
third time — sum phyero
this — dhi
this (sg. agentive) — dhija
this (sg. dative) — diru
this one, this side — dipu
this side — haRkti
this year — thaniŋ
thorn — cho
thought (IA) — sōc
thousands (pl) — haja:rō
threaten (IA) (vi.) — dhāmka:-
three — sum
three days after tomorrow — thungya
throw (vt.) — nhar-
thumb — Dhuonya
Tibet — byaŋ
Tibetan person — byanpa
tie a knot (vt.) — chin-
tiger (IA) — ba:g
tight (English via IA) — TeT
tighten (vt.) — TeT la-
tight, narrow (IA) — aλa:R
time (English via IA) — Tem,  Tâm
time (IA) — bagat
time and again (IA) — ghāRi-ghāRi
tin — raŋ
today — than
toe (IA) — pāŋja:
tomatoes (IA) — TəmāTər
tomorrow — oro, orə
tongue (IA) — jibaRō
too much (IA) — behād
tooth — jāg
top, peak — Tuku
torch — rākō
torso (IA) — ga:t
treat (medically) (vt.) — ila:j la-
treatment (IA) — ila:j
tree (IA) — Dālo
tremble (vi.) — dar-, darc-
triangle (IA) — tīkoN
truth (IA) — sāc
try, to test (vi.) — ca:k-
tube (English via IA) — Tyu:b
turban (IA) — Tāko
turn (vi.) (IA) — moR-
turn around (vi.) (IA) — pālTā-
turn around (vt.) (IA) — pālTa:-
turn on oneself (vi.) — riŋ-
turn over (vi.) — khar-
twenty (IA) — bi:s
twice — nḥilāŋ
twins (IA) — jōyōs
two — nhi:s
two days — nhi:sgya
two days after tomorrow — ba:gya
two hundred — nhi:s gya
type (IA) — kisəm
ugly (IA) — bhāddō
under — pōŋco
under, below — thīŋcə
under, below — thoŋ
understand (vi.) (IA) — səmāj-
underwear (IA) — kachā
underworld (IA) — pātaːu
up there — dhājər
up to — thānə
upright, erect — ThaNo
urinate (vt.) — cyūku khyər-
urine — cyūku
useless (IA) — beka:r
vagina — puə:ka
valley (IA) — gha:Ti
very many, very much (IA) — mhast
vice (IA) — əb
village — nam
village name — bhuītəya
village name — buā
village name — marka
village name — ni:ti
village name — s5sa
village name — fasag
village name — chinka
villager — namci
visit, meeting, to be seen (IA) — darsan
voice, sound (IA) — a:wa:j
wait (IA) — injə:r
wait for (vt.) — nhu:s-
wait for (vt.) — injə:r ə-
wake up (vi.) — sēs-
walk (vi.) — yū-
walk unstably (IA) — dhəndya:-
wall (IA) — bhi ti
wall (IA) — diwa:r
walnut — kuatap
warm — chat
warm oneself (vi.) — ches-
wash (vt.) — ur-
wash head (vt.) — sus-
wasp (IA) — jhomolTə
watch — ja:g
watch (IA) — pEra
water — ti
water stream (IA) — dha:rə
water well — məŋər
watermill (IA) — ghəT
we — in
we (dative) — ini
we (agentive) — injə
weak (IA) — chi:N
weak (IA) — kəmjər
weather (IA) — məŋəm
weave (vt.) — rham-, rhan-
weep (vi.) — tyə-
weigh (vt.) (IA) — tol-
weigh (vt.) — bok-
weight — tol
weigh causative (vt.) — tula: -
weight of things about one kilogram or a specified weight — khan
west (IA) — pachim
wet — thi:d
wet (IA) — gi:lo
what — khye
what, that — khyen, khyeno
wheat — jəd
when — guastə
when (IA) — jəb
when... then (IA) — jəb ... tab
when, although (IA) — jəbki
where — gu
whistle (IA) — Ta:Ri
white — si:də
who (agentive pl.) — ghotəjə
who (agentive sg.) — ghojə
who, that (relative pronoun) — gho,
ghə
whole (IA) — sa:ra
whole, full (IA) — pu:rə
whom (pl.) — ghotənu
whom (sg.) — ghoru
whose (pl.) — ghotətə
whose (sg.) — ghotə
why — khyoru
why not — khyor mha
wicked person (IA) — əbi
wide, broad — paRda
widow (IA) — rəD
wife — umsəri
wife's brother (IA) — sa:wo
wife's sister (IA) — sa:i
wild bee — mua:ri
win (vi.) (IA) — ji:t-
win (vt.) (IA) — jita:-
wind (IA) — bətə
window (IA) — khiRki
winnow (vt.) - Thab-

winter - sod

wipe (vt.) (IA) - miTa:-
wipe (vt.) - sig-
wire (IA) - ta:r
wish - sam
wish (vi.) - sam rha-

wish (vi.) (IA) - ca:-
with - le
with - sib
with great pump and show (IA)

- Tha:T-baT

without (IA) - bigar
women's upper clothes, a gown
type - pa:khi

wonder (IA) - kora:ma:t
wood - sin
wooden beam (IA) - Da:u
wool - cham
word (IA) - sa:bād
work - lān
work (IA) - ka:m
world (IA) - jagat
world (IA) - sansa:r
worship (vt.) (IA) - pu:j-
worship (IA) - pu:ja
worship (vt.) - kha:-
wrap, to roll (vt.) (IA) - lāpe:T-
write (vt.) (IA) - lek-
yak (IA) - cōr
yard (IA) - gōj
yawn - āl
year - yū
year (IA) - sa:l
yellow - lhedā

yellowish eye discharge - mignāra

ges (IA) - hā

yesterday - nya:r
yoke (IA) - ju:wō
you (pl.) - gē
you (sg) - gōn
young - jārba

young boy, lad - seru
young boy, man - kyōTē
young girl, lady - kēTi

young one of goat - laca
younger brother or sister - ba:ba
younger brother's wife, also a term of
address for a married lady - namfa
younger sister's husband, daughter's
husband - magpa, makpa

yours (pl.) - gētā
yours (sg) - gētē